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A Javanese Dancer

SWEET AND JUICY

It is little wonder that with nearly four millions of acres of Indian soil under sugar-cane cultivation, India should possess a remarkable sweet tooth.

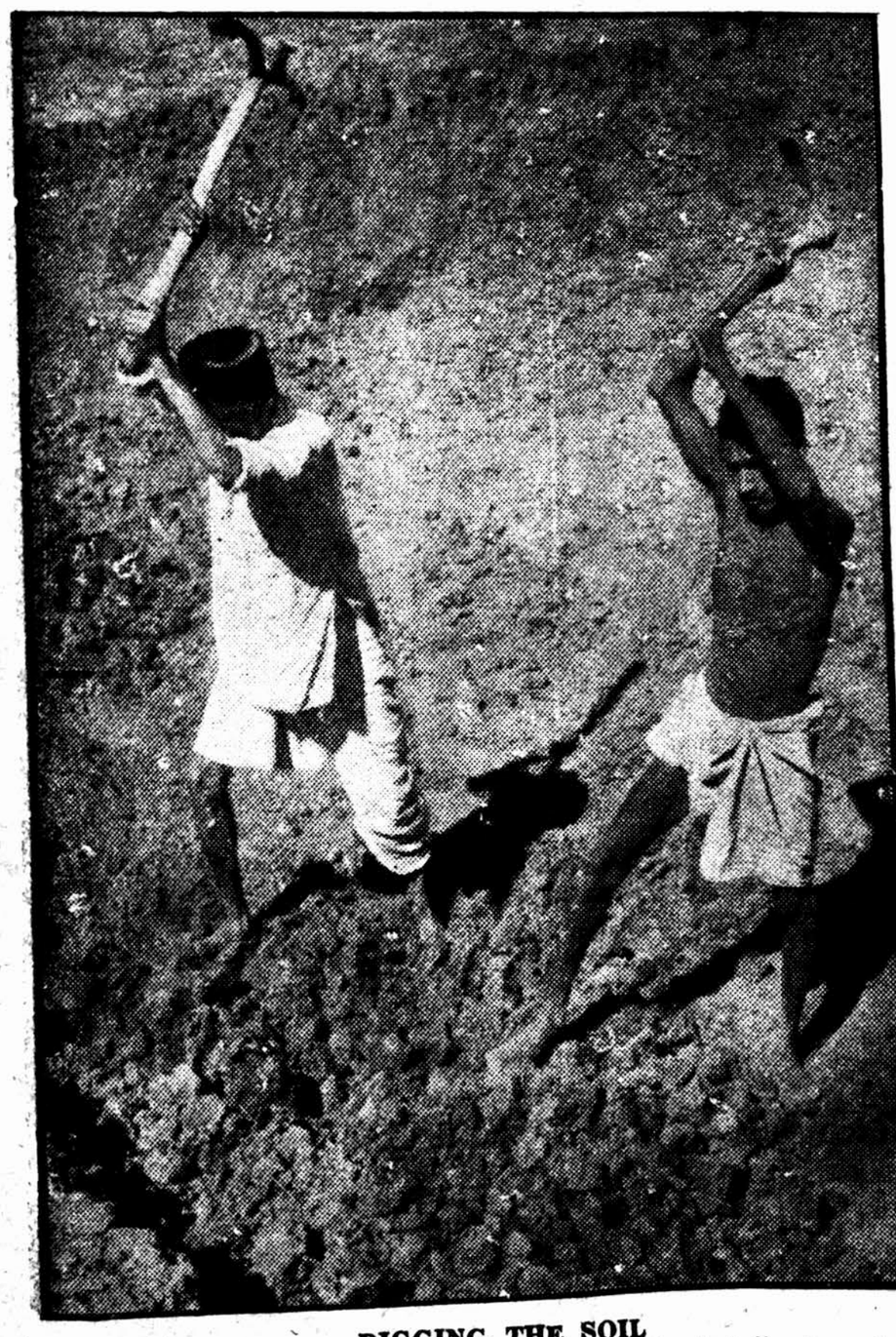
The ancient land of Hindustan abounds in palm and cocoanut trees, and sugar-canes form one of the most important agricultural resources . The area and the output of the sugar-cane increased after the grant of fiscal protection to sugar which has been in operation since the year 1932. In 1929-30 total acreage covered by sugarcanes was 2,513,000 acres; in 1932-33 it was 3,317,000 acres and in 1939-40 3,766,000 acres.

Indian sugar-cane varieties have been greatly improved particularly by the efforts of the plant-breeders at Coimbatore. As much as 75 per cent of the sugar-cane area in India is now covered by improved canes, a condition of things not even distantly approached in any other crop in India.

Sugar-cane is put to various uses, the most common being the extraction of GUR, or GUL or jaggery from its juice. The cane is pressed in small bullock-driven mills, and the juice is boiled in shallow pans over a crude furnace. With the addition of clearing agents which enable impurities to be skimmed off, the brown thick liquid is left to solidify in moulds, the final product being jaggery. Next to salt, jaggery is an important item of Indian food. It varies greatly in colour, consistency, taste, and keeping qualities. Recenty in some cases activated arbon has been used to give a very high quality Gur.

There is also the use of the sugar-cane for the indigenous sugar industry, making the so-called "KHANDSARI" sugar, the amount of which produced annually in India is about 1,25,000 tons.

LITTLE MISS "SWEET TOOTH"
From early morning till late in the evening, she works in the cane fields. She finds life there full of peace and happiness, and has an ever-ready bright smile for one after the hardest day's toil.



DIGGING THE SOIL
Earth in which sugarcanes are to be planted is cleared of all hard substances, such as stones, etc., so as to "loosen" the earth, and make it soft.

PLANTING
Small pieces of sugarcane are dropped into water-filled furrows, and pressed down by feet as far as they will go. A single piece of sugarcane produces many shoots.

CUTTING THE SUGARCANES
Those being properly "ripe" and ready for juice are cut first.

PRESSING SUGARCANES
The sugarcanes are passed between three or more wooden cylinders of the bullock-driven mills to extract the juice. The sugarcanes are put to various uses, the most common being the extraction of Gur or jaggery.
At present four million acres of Indian soil are under sugarcane cultivation.

(Continued on cover page 3).

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Houses For The Millions

By The Thousands

You Can Carry Them In A Parcel

By D. G. Johnston

The pre-fabricated buildings that are to be erected as canteens for children near many schools are probably only the forerunners of many thousands of "factory built" houses.

In the United States, after years of experiment, the mass produced house which merely has to be assembled at the site, has become practicable and half-a-dozen factories are turning out "house off the assembly line."

The Scottish Special Housing Association which was created by the Government to assist local authorities in developing alternative methods of building construction is submitting plans for a plastic house to the Department of Health.

Using the traditional building methods and materials it would take many years to re-house the millions in Europe who have had their homes destroyed. Even before war time destruction most countries had a housing problem. In the United States 10,000,000 families still live in houses without bathrooms, more than half of them without running water. The pre-fabricated house, turned out in thousands at factories and simply requiring assembly at the site, seems the only possible solution of the world's housing problems within a reasonable time

"Boom Towns"

Factory-made houses have another special use which is interesting the United States. They make possible the erection of "boom towns" almost over-night. All over the country aerodromes, factories, defence works of all kind are springing up so fast that the housing of the people who work at them has become an acute problem. Men are commonly travelling sixty and seventy miles a day to work because they cannot get accommodation nearer. Thousands are living in caravans, thousands more in over-crowded conditions which are not good for health or efficiency.

One solution offered is the "deployment unit", a house constructed of sheet steal with an insulated lining. The curved sheets are bolted together on the site, giving two large circular rooms which can be sub-divided if required. The building can be put up by four handymen in 48 hours and although it may not seem attractive to eyes accustomed to conventional designs, it is an immense advance on what are usually called "portable buildings".

The Cost

It is air-conditioned and therefore cool in summer and warm in winter. Considerable thought has evidently gone into it—even the windows are designed for easy blacking out. The circular form, incidentally, enables great strength to be attained without the use of steel beams etc. The whole house gives about 4,300 square feet of floor space and accommodates an average family.

This house costs about £300. Another one is being manufactured for sale without any conveniences. The idea is that the owner above all requires a roof over his head and that once settled in" he can install plumbing, electric wiring, central heating etc. himself. A four roomed house with bathroom is being prefabricated for 750 dollars or £150 at the old rate of exchange The owner would probably spend at least an equal sum eventually on interior fittings. Externally the house is indistinguishable from others costing up to £750. Four men put up the house in less than a day.

Like A Bookshelf

Another idea is the pre-fabricated house which, like a much advertised bookshelving system, "grows with your needs". You just buy one room first. It is a large room, with hardwood floor, copper or wood shingle roof, central heating, electric wiring etc., and it costs about £200. When you get married, you lift out a wall and add another room. The new room costs about £60 and can be added by two men on a Saturday afternoon.

Then as the family grows, you simply add more rooms, each time, connecting up water, electric wiring etc., without difficulty. The rooms come to you on a lorry but you may have to wait as the idea has proved so popular that the factory is far behind the orders.

Most elaborate of the pre-fabricated hauses, is one costing about £550 which can be paid in instalments over 20 years, suggesting that the house is not merely a temporary structure. The beauty of this house is that it is built of panels and parts which interlock and are interchangeable, so that you can design your own house—all the parts are standard, but they can be combined in many different ways. Average time for erection of a four room-house is two hours, for six men and this includes plumbing. The sink, bath, wash basins, etc. are of polished steel and come ready fixed only requiring connection

"A house complete in a parcel" is the slogan of another undertaking. The "parcel" requires one large and one small lorry and contains not only the house but such fittings as an oil water heater and window boxes—which are left filled with growing flowers! About twenty of these houses are being erected by one company every month.

Numerous Designs

New materials, new colours and new shapes are common amongst these factory built houses. One house is sheathed in brass! It is difficult to estimate the total number of houses being turned out by the different companies, but it is probably in the region of one to two hundred a week Most of the companies claim that given raw materials they could expand their plant to turn out thousands a week. The Russian campaign has added another advantage to the factory built house Just as it can be carried to the site on lorries and erected in a few hours so, in an emergency it can be dismantled and carried away, a better policy than "scorched earth"

One of the difficulties is undoubtedly going to be opposition from the building trade workers who forsee massive unemployment if houses in large numbers are erected in this way. To this the makers of factory-built houses reply that first of all they are chiefly bringing in new customers who could not afford the ordinary house and secondly that even if they turned out 250,000 houses a year for twenty years they would not have solved America's housing problem, that is, have provided a decent house for every family. The number of houses required in Europe will, of course, be even larger.

TIME'S TRACTOR

(BY HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA.)

The moon, it is a sickle
And heaven an ample field,
Its harvest never fickle
In its yellow-silver yield;
For nothing is exacter
Than the sharp and shearing climb
Of Time's tremendous tractor
That sheareth all the time.

All heaven is becoming
A giant harvest-dream:
Star-workers go on humming
Of some new Earth's regime
Since heaven lays reliance
On future man's domain
Of ever-growing science
And his all-conquering brain.

The moon, it is a sickle
And heaven a field of blue
Where starry sweat doth trickle
To bring the harvest through!
And Time's new tractor labours
Between man's death and birth
While gods and men grow neighbours
And heaven yields to earth.

Stalin AND THE Stock Exchange

—*SEE PAGE 4.*

On Other Pages

	Page.
Why Men Fight	2
Mound of the Dead	3
Stalin and Stock Exchange	4
Two Men of Destiny	5
Burma's Ex-Premier Was Blunt!	6
Books and Authors	7
The Twelfth Man (Short Story)	8
Children's Page	17
Women's Page	18
Puzzles	20
The Last Page	24

WHY MEN FIGHT

The Complex Emotions That Send Men To Battle—And Boredom!

When war comes, a country's young men leave shops, offices, farms and school rooms, surrender the comforts and joys of normal living, part with families and friends, and start out on one of the hardest, grimmest paths that man can travel.

That path may end in mutilation or an agonizing death. At best, it may mean hardship and physical misery. But, although they are fully aware of all this, millions of young men go off to war, most of them willingly or even gladly.

Why do they do it? Nobody wants to have his throat torn out by a shrieking piece of shell or his body pierced by bullets. Nor does he yearn to shiver in water-filled shell holes or bake in the sun on the plains of a desert. Why, then, do men of their own free will face such things?

Why do men fight? Is it patriotism or love of adventure or the instinct to fight and kill? Is it passion or discipline, or what is it?

There is at hand no simple answer to this question. Anyway if there is, this correspondent, who has had much experience of war in many lands, has yet to find it, writes Harold Denny in "New York Times Magazine."

They Jolly Well Must!

Men fight for a variety of reasons. These reasons vary with the type and race of the individual soldier. It is difficult to get an answer from the fighting men themselves as to their motives and impulses. Partly, this is because they themselves do not know the reason why—partly, it is because they are embarrassed when they talk about it. It is too near to their inner beings.

A British general commanding British regular troops gave the only direct answer to this question that I have heard. It was the night before his men were making the big attack of June 15 on Solum in Egypt. "They fight," he said, "because they are jolly well told to."

That is the answer for a certain category of soldier—in the professional regular army, where a man is well-disciplined and used to obeying orders, he unquestioningly goes forward to death if that is the command.

And it is these professional soldiers whom the army commanders most like to have with them in battle. Commanders know exactly what such soldiers will do. They know that they can count on them even though such soldier may not have the least idea of, or interest in, the issues of the wars in which they are engaged.

It is the steadiness, the matter-of-factness of the professional soldier which explains how the Vichy forces in Syria held up British and Free French for more than a month. There were few real Frenchmen among those Vichy troops. The great majority were native colonial troops of the Foreign Legion—professional soldiers. It did not matter to them whom they were fighting or why. It was merely their job to fight.

"These Indian Soldiers"

And so with these Indian soldiers whom we watched last June crawl for three successive days into the inferno of Hellfire Pass to grapple bravely but futilely with equally obstinate German machine-gunners. As we watched their reserves move forward, smiling after their predecessors had been mowed down, we wondered what war meant to them—whether the British Empire, in their eyes, was worth dying for. Probably they never thought about it. They were professional fighting men of ancient fighting stock, and here was the job to be done.

The fact is that discipline—the habit of instant obedience and the custom of working in co-ordination with one's fellows in a squad, a platoon, a company—contributes to success in battle which is the reason why commanders torment recruits with drill in close order and a dozen other wearisome exercises which on the surface, have no relation to actual combat.

But the almost automatic dependability of first-class regular troops covers only one small part of the question to be answered—"Why do men fight?" When countries like the United States and Great Britain expand their small peacetime armies into the huge forces demanded by modern warfare these professional soldiers become a small minority of the whole man power mobilized. The ranks of expanding establishments must be heavily diluted with men from civil life, and these civilians accept or seek a liability for service on the battlefield for other reasons than the ingrained discipline of regulars who perhaps joined in the first place during peacetime because Army life looked easy and afforded an opportunity "to see the world."

This, of course does not imply that the regular is brave only because he is disciplined. When an emergency comes, the bulk of American soldiers in the Regular Army—and the British too—are affected by the same motives that influence the recruit from civil life. Since America and England are the most highly literate of countries their regulars as a rule have a fair grasp of political and patriotic issues.

The Red Army

The same thing in a sense applies to the Russians who to-day are resisting the German onslaught with a courage and skill which surprised the military experts and evoked their admiration. The Russian has an inborn love of the soil from which he sprang and will fight for it no matter whether Czar Nicholas or Joseph Stalin rules the country. For the past six years or more the Soviet regime has done everything possible to inculcate nationalistic patriotism in the general population, as well as in the fighting forces.

The personnel of the Red Army also is highly literate; its men are chosen from among most intelligent youths and are subjected throughout service to an intense patriotic and political indoctrination. After Hitler's shadow began to loom over the world the Red Army as well as the whole population of the Soviet Republic was propagandized against fascism—which publicly was only interrupted for the period of the German-Soviet pact. This belief in the nation must now be stimulating the Russians.

Then, too, the Russians have always been brave, besides having a sort of fatalism which seems to make them much less fearful of death than many other races. These facts help to explain why Germany's Blitzkrieg against Russia thus far has failed.

Wearing Ordeal

Few men who volunteer or accept the draft do so from any desire to fight for the sake of fighting. Few soldiers who have that desire when they enlist retain it through much experience on the front line. War quickly becomes a wearying ordeal through which they patiently plod, screwing up courage for each new attack.

That is how it was during the last World War. When I returned home after the armistice, one of my old college professors remarked how exciting going over the top must have been. I told him—no, it had not been exciting—an attack was simply like walking up University Avenue with somebody at the other end shooting at you.

'But I should think that must have been quite exciting," he replied, but I assured him that it was annoying, exhausting, scaring—and boring. That was all

The classic description of war is "long periods of intense boredom punctuated by brief periods of intense fear." That description still holds good though there is probably far less boredom today in actual combat than in the World War. The Blitzkrieg method of warfare with tanks, armoured cars and airplanes playing such a spectacular part, and infantry even riding to the jump-off point in trucks, with battles being fought at forty to 300 miles an hour has "opened up" warfare from the deadly grind of trenches, just as the development of the forward pass in football has lifted the game from dull line-bucking into swift scientific manoeuvring.

Effect Of Civilisation

Yes, this war is more interesting than war used to be, but still most of the time it is a bore. The hordes of the medieval centuries which followed Genghis Khan and Tamerlane across Asia were probably actuated by a love of battle as much as by a love of fight. But a taste for fighting for its own sake has been pretty well left behind by civilized man. That is one reason why a civilized country, in the sense of being ethically developed, with its moral scruples and regard for justice, tends to "go soft," and can become the prey of less developed peoples, as has happened so many times in history and is happening now. Some people consider that this going soft implied decadence, but I wonder if that is true. Is it not rather a shifting of values from primitive animalistic standards to the higher levels?

This latter theory would seem to be justified, for civilized—or so-called "decadent men"—have again and again proved and are proving now that they can fight as fiercely as any Hun when the occasion demands. If the most terrible dinosaur that ever lived—"Tyrannosaurus rex"—were to reappear at a meeting of the Harvard faculty, he would probably consider that the professors were decadent because their jaws were less formidable than his own and he would proceed to rend them as Hitler has rent most of the democracies of Europe.

Hunger For Adventure

In the heat of battle, civilized man may recapture the sheer lust for combat—he may plunge into a trench raid, where he must fight hand to hand, so furiously that he has no time to be afraid. But in ground warfare that is a rare experience. Aviators get it more often probably than any other fighting men for the reason that it is the naturally and unusually adventurous daring men who go into a service where the form of combat is often so highly personal. But how often I have heard pilots with great records during this war tell with apologetic smiles how relieved they were to break off battle when they were too hard pressed.

No, love of battle can be the motive of only a negligible few. The most powerful motives that draw men to the colours are, I belive, patriotism and a sense of duty which merge into one motive, and hunger for adventure. There is also a desire for approbation.

Hunger for adventure stands high among instincts which draw young men to the recruiting stations when war threatens. As a rule, such a recruit is imbued with patriotism, but his impatience to get in the big parade forbids his waiting his turn in the draft. Such men as these fear that the fighting will be over before he can get there—like two young men I met on the way to France in a British transport in October, 1939. They had resigned from an officers' school and enlisted as privates in the hope of getting into action before it was too late. I have often wondered whether they are among the survivors of Dunkerque or whether they left their bones in some smashed French village.

The most perfect example of the adventurer-soldier I ever knew was an eccentric elderly private nicknamed "Dad" who was of my company during the last war. Dad was a college graduate who had settled down on a small ancestral farm in Iowa, where he had scratched out a fair living and continued the study of history—which had become his one passion in life. When the United States entered the war in 1917 he lied about his age, which was well beyond the limit for active service, and he got into one of the first American regiments to go overseas.

Sitting in our barracks in Campagne one early July day in 1918, I fell to talking with him. I asked why he had joined up.

"Well, you see," he said, "I have always been crazy about history. All my life I have been reading about great dramas of the past—Alexander the Great, Caesar, Ferdinand and Isabella, Columbus, Napoleon, of our own Revolutionary and Civil War. All of my life I have been cursing my fate that I had been born in such a dull era. Then this war came along and I realized that this period had become one of the most crucial and dramatic in all history. So when we got into the war I sold my farm, joined up, and here I am.

"But I never had any luck", he went on. "In the Baccarat sector they kept me back at company headquarters, so I missed the raids, and thus far I have never seen a German."

A few days later the Germans launched their last desperate offensive, but in front of us it was smashed before the Germans approached our own particular position. So—once more—Dad saw no Germans!

Guts All Right

Six weeks later we started our first offensive near Chateau-Thierry. It was a mess. We were stopped by Germans machineguns and lay helpless for hours while the Germans pounded us with shrapnel. I lay at a slant and could see our wounded going to the rear. Presently Dad limped by looking indignant.

"What happened to you, Dad?" I called.

'I have been shot in the left hip," he said disgustedly.

Dad never returned. We learned eventually that he had recovered from his humiliating wound, but had been classified as unfit for front line duty and relegated to peeling potatoes in a hospital kitchen. Thus ended Dad's adventure in history—and without his once seeing a German!

Most men who don the uniform to defend their country worry over one all-important question. Will they have the "guts" to carry them through battle honourable? They do not need to worry. In the vast majority of cases they have.

The average soldier on the eve of his first battle will starch his soul and read once more his last letters from home to give him strength. He may be almost ill with fear that he will be afraid. But this same average man next day will do well in the battle.

Love of his country and what she stands for, consciousness of his duty to play a man's part, a sense of faithfulness to those who have faith in him, obligation to his comrades to bear his full share in the fight, plain pride and that strange imponderable called honour will carry him through.

Castophene

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Mound Of The Dead

The Ancient Glory Of India Is Alive Still At Mohen-jo-Daro

By WAHIDA AZIZ

In many parts of India the traveller comes across the remains of what were at one time, great cities which played an important part in the history of the country.

But events took place which destroyed their glory and buried even the sites. Their very stones are full of fascination for the lovers of history, and there is a peculiar pleasure in roaming about the ruins and attempting to imagine the happenings of the past.

Every stone seems to tell its story if only we could interpret it. In the case of some of these ruined cities, little remains of their past greatness, for the ravages of the enemy and time have wrought an almost total destruction; in others, many buildings, when brought to light, have been found to remain intact; even time has dealt kindly with them

The proper significance of the culture and civilisation of the people of Mohen-jo-Daro will be understood only when we shall be able to reconstruct the history of the pre-historic people by connecting and interpreting these heaps of disconnecting antiquities left by the forgotten souls.

The word which is said to be of Sindhi origin, literally means the 'Mound of the Dead', and is the name given to the superimposed cities one on the other, situated twenty-five miles to the south of Larkana, and which cover an area of about two hundred and forty acres.

Significant Contribution

The road approaching the Mound is laid with reeds of dried elephant grass to prevent the dust rising as one drives over it. The sight presents a sea of drifted heaps covered with the all-pervading sand, with the highest rising in a majestic pile seventy feet above the plain level. Topping it, on a platform of burnt bricks reached by the ruins of a wide staircase rests what was once a Buddhist stupa with its drum. The hollow interior is said to have served as a storehouse for the temple treasures and for the accommodation of the pilgrims who were lodged in cells in its base. They are reached by two narrow stairs built in the interior.

All round the stupa are walls that form a perfect maze, and once formed the public halls, dwelling sanctuaries and shops many of them so well preserved as to make it appear as if it were a town under construction instead of a ruin as old as Time

Their most significant contribution to the civilisation was their underground drainage system, which was very elaborate and complete and also perfect from the hygenic point of view. It appears from the ruins that the city was well-organised and social relations among the inhabitants were very cordial. Every citizen contributed his energies to the growth of their culture by following different professions. Each family lived in a house consisting of many rooms with high ceilings, doors and windows Each house had a well for drinking water and for other domestic purposes. There were also two-storied buildings. The steps of ascending staircases resemble those of our present day.

Advanced Civilisation

To the right and below the stupa is the great Tank, once the glory of Mohen-jo-Daro, a public bath thirty-nine feet long by twenty-three feet wide, and sunk eight feet below the floor level. Its beautifully made walls are paved with brick and polished with cement which even to-day appear sound and water-tight. At one side a flight of wide shallow steps leads into it, and above and on the same side the remains of a wall with entrances and windows mark the enclosure used most probably by the people who visited it for religious purposes.

Tiny little chambers run round the other two sides and in one of the central ones is a deep, circular well the water from which used to supply the tank. The same well, is as sound to-day, and supplying water from the same source as it did in that ever-so-long-ago. The tank floor slopes towards one corner where it opens into the great corbel vaulted drain over six feet high, and with a manhole for cleaning purposes

The inhabitants of this ancient place must have loved water. If they did not worship it they must certainly have considered cleanliness next to godliness, judging from the numerous wells and baths and the elaborate system of drains to be seen there

These discoveries reveal that before the arrival of the Aryans, there existed in Sind a highly advanced type of civilisation much higher than that of the Aryans or of the contemporary Elam, Mesopotamia, Babylon and Egypt

The Inscriptions

The inscriptions are on stealite seals, on small copper plaques and on a few broken pieces of pottery which are now preserved in the museum. The majority of the seals and plaques bear the figures of animals sculptured with great skill. Several sorts of animals are represented on these seals—the Unicorn, the Buffalo, the Bull, the Alligator, the Elephant, etc. They are the totemic signs of the ancient Indian tribes whose names are still found in Sanskrit literature. Other seals have different figures, probably of a religious meaning.

The inscriptions referring to social life disclose that there existed arable land belonging to the city, i.e., to the community of citizens, a custom which prevailed in many parts in ancient India and which is even now prevalent in Portuguese territory of Goa. Finally, the castes or ancient tribes of the Paravas and of the Maravas who exist to the present day in Southern India, and others, are also referred to in some of these inscriptions.

By far the most interesting seals are those that supply astronomical data of great importance, practically always in connection with the signs of the Zodiac. It seems that the pre-Aryan people reckoned the time by the solar months. Hitherto it was always said that the Zodiac was invented by the Chaldeans.

Seals On Copper And Ivory

The large number of seals of copper, ivory and soap-stone, many of which bear the impress of a curious one-horned animal, and the numerous weights and measures are significant of a large trade and business that must have been carried on in this once flourishing city. Trade is said to have extended as far as Sumer and Babylon, Ur and Kish; for Mohen-jo-Daro in those days was watered by the Indus and in easy reach of the sea.

Besides, the quaint ivory combs crudely fashioned and daintily carved, pots which were surely used to hold the unguents and perfumes of my lady's toilet, show that these things were quite common even in those days. They also wore various kinds of necklaces, ear-rings, pendants, nose-studs, rings, bangles, etc., made of gold, silver, copper and semi-precious stones. The nose-ring which was drawn along by gold chain to the ear is still in use among the Sindhi and the Bengali ladies. They painted their eyes with antimony and used copper mirrors and double-sided ivory combs.

Parents derived much pleasure in giving toys and dolls to their children as we do now. The innumerable terra cotta toys and dolls representing various animals, birds, reptiles, men and women, and also miniature pottery utensils for girls; even mechanical toys such as horned bulls, the heads of which moved by strings, were also common as seen by a few unearthed and kept in the museum. It is curious that a whistle found after 5000 years has kept the exact form and sounds all right when blown.

A stupa with delicate workmanship housed in the museum.

Three Great Gods

The religion of the Mahen-jo-Daro people, according to the inscriptions, seems to have been the substratum of modern Hinduism. The supreme being was An, whose attributes were life, oneness, greatness, protection omni science, benevolence, power of destruction and generation. He, being identified with the sun, was adored as a celestial being who travelled round the sky all the year round passing through the constellations of the Zodiac. Since these constellations in those ancient times were only eight—a fact confirmed by tradition—An was supposed to take a different form every month of the year. The inscriptions speak of two of them in particular, the form of Ram and the form of the Fish. On one occasion, a combined two-formed image of the Ram and the Fish is also mentioned.

Besides An, two other gods were supposed to be greater than all others for an inscription speaks of the joined life of the three great gods. The second of these three seems to be Amma, the mother who is otherwise called Minkanni. The third one has not been deciphered hitherto. There were minor gods, too for example, the god of rain, the god of land, the steam god, the god of death and the god of the Nether world

Tree worship was also common and every city or village had its own holy tree. The Ayanars, or the guardian deities, and spirits are mentioned in some of the inscriptions. Some scholars maintain that even human sacrifice was prevalent. Persons were sacrificed in a batch of seven or multiples of seven. The sacrifice was done under a tree which receive the name of 'Death Tree.' The corpses were taken to the cremation-ground in 'bandis (carts) and solemnly disposed off. Temples had private property, houses, lands, villages as an endowment to foster worship.

The system of Government was theocratic, the kings officiating as priests and were called the farmers of the crab (Nandulavan) after Nandur which is supposed to be its ancient name

Riddle Of The Language

The Mohen-j.-Daro script, according to Dr. Heras is picto-phonographic and has affinities with other ancient scripts, which extend from Easter Island in the east to Spain in the west, and falls into five groups:—

1. Parent Script. Everything points to a hitherto unknown proto-Dravidian script as being the parent of Mahen-jo-Daro script The original place which the Dravidians came, as well as the similarity of sister script leaves no room for doubt about the parent script of the Mahen-jo-Daro system of writing.

2. Collateral Scripts This script evidently belongs to the Libyan family.

3. Derivation Scripts. These are the scripts of nations that had had no writing of their own be

(Continued on page 20)

A curious animal, sculptured with great skill, found among the ruins.

Specimens of pottery found during excavations.

STALIN AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Bulls-And-Bears Dance In Honour Of The Russian Bear

If Stalin ever comes to this country he can be sure that he will have a rival reception. Everybody knows, of course, that he has long been the hero of the British Communist Party. Since Lord Beaverbrook and he swore eternal friendship in the Kremlin and his Lordship told the world all about it over the B.B.C. he has also become the hero of the "Daily Express."

The Archbishop of Canterbury is, as everybody knows, one of Stalin's greatest admirers since he has realised that Stalin's great ambition is to lead a great religious revival in Russia writes Ikonoblast in "Glasgow Forward"

Even the B.B.C. is now politely referring to him as Monsieur

Stalin, although it has not yet decided to play the "Internationale" in his honour.

Last Friday, however, saw the greatest miracle of all. He became the hero of the Stock Exchange!

According to the City Editor of the "Daily Express," the following day:—

"Stalin's confidence in victory, as revealed in his Moscow speech, was responsible for an astonishing upswing in the Stock Markets yesterday.

"Brokers reported that virtually all the orders that came pouring in during the day were to buy, so that price gains were out of proportion to the volume of business. There were substantial gains in Home Rails, Industrials and Kaffirs."

As telegrams came in and telephone bells rang, brokers, clerks on commission, and clerks on half commission said to each other, "Thank God for Stalin," whistled the Volga Boat Song because they didn't know the tune of the "Internationale," and even thought of phoning up the Russian Embassy to borrow a red flag with the hammer and sickle on it to hoist on the flag pole of the Stock Exchange.

If the Communist Party had wanted to cash in it would have held an open-air meeting and taken a collection as the Stock Exchange gents went home.

Not only were the brokers in the mood for signing the petition in favour of the re-appearance of the "Daily Worker," but some of them would have joined the Communist Party too.

Now that Stalin's speeches have become so popular in the Stock Exchange, the Communists should strike when the iron is hot. There should be a ready sale of Stalin's speeches and pamphlets, especially his book on Leninism, and serious efforts should be made to start a Communist cell on the floor of the Exchange itself. A number of influential stockbrokers were so delighted with Stalin's speech last Friday that there should be little difficulty in forming a branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union, where it could be explained in detail both to brokers and jobbers why it was necessary to liquidate the Stock Exchange in the U.S.S.R. and how that resulted in brokers and jobbers and commission men and half commission men being absorbed in useful industry.

In fact it could be pointed out that in Russia the Stock Exchange was shut down in the interests of the members themselves and that men who had before the Bolshevik Revolution earned a precarious and feverish livelihood speculating on the Moscow Stock Exchange are now doing healthy work on the collective farms. If Stalin's speeches were carefully distributed and well read among the stockbrokers, who knows but that a revolutionary situation might develop in the Stock Exchange itself?

Montagu Norman may go into the City some fine morning to find that the Stock Exchange has demanded that the Bank of England be nationalised and that a deputation has arrived to demand that he resigns and hands over the keys. Surely nothing would be more calculated to please Stalin who would promptly make another speech and send shares booming again.

It is, of course, a rather difficult matter to explain to the man in the street why a speech by Stalin in the Kremlin should cause such excitement on the London Stock Exchange. Why should anything he says in Moscow result in a rush to buy all kinds of shares here?

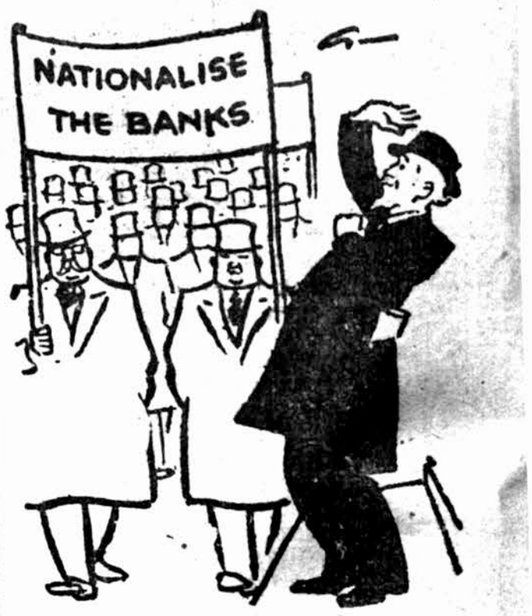
Why should people 'phone up their stockbrokers telling them to buy railway shares and breweries on the strength of what Stalin says in Russia?

The answer in one word, comrades, is "Confidence".

Stalin declared that he was confident that Hitler would be defeated, and the clever gents that gamble in stocks and shares argued that this meant that the capitalist system in Britain was saved and that there was a good time coming for shareholders in British railway companies, breweries and

banks. Of course Stalin didn't say anything like that, but that was what the Stock Exchange gentlemen concluded from his speech.

They certainly take a lot for granted. Did the gents who bought brewery shares on the strength of Stalin's speech think that as a result of it the British Army would all rush to get roaring drunk or that the British Government would now in honour bound have to send millions of bottles of beer to Russia so that the whole of the Red Army could



be given a drink of Guinness or Bass?

Don't ask me, for these booms on the Stock Exchange have always been a bit of a mystery to me.

Stalin certainly did say he was confident that Hitler would be defeated. The Stock Exchange thought that means that victory is assured for brewery shareholders. Surely that isn't quite the same thing.

Has Stalin as much confidence in the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange as those gentlemen have in Stalin?

Was there a boom on the Moscow Stock Exchange following the recent speeches made by Mr. Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook?

I have pointed out there does not appear to be any Stock Exchange in Russia where business gentlemen and speculators could show any sign of their enthusiasm or their confidence.

Just imagine! Our gallant allies can run a war without a Stock Exchange!

Hospitals With Wings

In strange contrast with its primary use in warfare, the aeroplane also races through the skies in the interests of suffering humanity. In times of war and peace alike air ambulances are used in a great many countries, from the far south of Australia to the Arctic regions of North America. In the earlier stages of the present conflict they were used on an extensive scale by Red Cross units working in France and Belgium. Our own Royal Air Force has its special fleet of these machines, properly equipped for all kinds of medical aid and staffed by qualified doctors and nurses. All the time these are doing splendid humanitarian service in close co-operation with the Red Cross, and in times and cases of real emergency their scope is far-reaching.

The aeroplane was turned to this worthy use during the earlier stages of its development. The first machines to be equipped for hospital work were used by a flying medical unit established in French Morocco towards the end of the last Great War. This enterprise soon achieved remarkable success in a country where fast and reliable transport over land is far from easy Ten or twelve years later the French authorities had more than forty air ambulances in regular use and something like 7,000 patients had been carried in them.

Air Ambulances

Then in 1931 Great Britain inaugurated a training scheme for air ambulance staff both in this country and parts of the overseas Empire. The scheme was carried out under the direction of the Red Cross. About three years later the first special planes were designed and put into service here. Many of them, along with the more recent types, are being used to-day

These air ambulances are fully equipped with medical stores and all the necessary surgical and nursing apparatus. Each plane carries its own blood transfusion gear, oxygen tent, and so on, and even quite serious operations can be undertaken in an emergency, when it might be a question of running grave risks to remove the patient to a distant hospital first. The cabins are made quite soundproof and constructed so that the minimum of vibration is felt when the machine is travelling at speed through the clouds. Persons in a very delicate condition, who could not travel by road or rail, have been flown from one end of the country to the other for urgent treatment Many isolated lighthouse-keepers round the stormy coasts of Northern Europe have also experienced the blessings of these doctors with wings.

No country in Europe or America, however, has developed the idea of flying hospitals to the extent of Australia. It is about twelve years since the "Victory" flew off from the airfield at Cloncurry, in Queensland, to answer the urgent call of a patient who was seriously ill some hundreds of miles away in the lonely hinterland. To-day the doctors attached to the Flying Medical Service of Australia travel more than 150,000 miles a year in their work of restoring the health of settlers in the outposts.

Flying Medical Service

In the early career of the Flying Medical Service one of the greatest problems was how to establish means of communication between the patient and the base hospital Now each hospital has a special transmission instrument which receives messages like an ordinary radio set, but dispatches them in Morse code. The sets have also been installed at lonely stations, mining posts, and farms all over the interior, and communication can be made with them up to a distance of seven hundred miles. The people have been instructed in the use of the instrument by experts travelling from one outpost to another, and in a few years there will be no settler in Australia without such means of making immediate contact with civilization.

The Flying Medical Service owes its origin to the efforts of a missionary of the interior, the Rev. John Flynn. After many years of untiring work he formed the Australian Inland Mission just before the last war, and this set up nursing hostels and welfare centres in many parts of the continent. With the development of the aeroplane in the war years, Flynn saw the possibility of using the invention to form a link between the backwoods and the hospitals. He has lived, though now in retirement, to see his dream become a great reality.— "The British Legion Journal". London.

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TWO MEN OF DESTINY

"The Only Thing To Fear Is Fear Itself"

—*ROOSEVELT*

"Blood And Tears, Toil And Sweat"

—*CHURCHILL*

Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill each came to power at a time of crisis in his nation's history.

Each was called upon to unite and lead a puzzled country after years of uncertain leadership, one in time of peace, the other in time of war. Mr. Roosevelt's battle cry was "the only thing we *have to fear is fear itself,*" and *Mr. Churchill's* summons to his people was the grim statement that all he could promise those who enlisted beneath his banner was "blood and tears, toil and sweat," writes Raymond Daniel in "New York Times".

To-day these men stand at the head of the two most powerful democratic nations on earth, the two great divisions of the English-speaking world. Upon the quality of their leadership, their courage and their ability to hold the confidence of those who follow them in the days that lie ahead, depends the future course of history, the vital issue of whether the Nazi way of life or our own shall prevail upon this earth.

I Know Them Both

As a reporter who has practiced his craft on both sides of the Atlantic, it has been my good fortune to know them both I first met Mr. Roosevelt as Governor of New York when he jockingly threatened to put me in jail and "throw the key away" because of a story I had written about his probable course of action in the Tammany scandals which Samuel Seabury had unearthed. I last saw him recently in the White House where we discussed intimately and confidentially some of the problems of leadership in a country industrially and economically at war, but technically and apparently at peace.

My first meeting with Mr. Churchill was at a small luncheon for American correspondents in London soon after the war began, when he was First Lord of the Admiralty. The last time I saw him was in the House of Commons a few months ago when he stilled criticism of his Government by frankly admitting its shortcomings before pointing to its achievements.

Roles Reversed

Today Winston Churchill is the beloved and undisputed leader of his country. Mr. Roosevelt has had more influence on the lives of his countrymen than almost any other President. But I can remember in the early days of this war, during the period of Neville Chamberlain's Prime Ministership of Great Britain when two people out of three in London said Mr. Churchill was too reckless, too much a creature of impulse, too great a devotee of the bold, daring stroke, to be trusted with the powers of a Prime Minister in time of war. And I can remember when the political enemies of F.D.R called him "Roosevelt the Little." That was in his first campaign for the Presidency.

It is an interesting commentary on the two men that the criticism most widely heard now of Mr. Churchill in Great Britain is that he has been too reluctant to use the powers Parliament has given him, while here in the United States the President is most often criticised for trying to be too much a dictator. When they recently met, Mr. Roosevelt may have envied Mr. Churchill the undivided loyalty he has won; but, on the other hand, the British Prime Minister, whose powers are more limited in many ways than the President's, may well have envied Mr. Roosevelt his title as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and his opportunity to make quick decisions on the spot.

Aristocrats Both

Long before Harry Hopkins went to London, Downing Street and the White House were in frequent, sometimes nightly, telephonic communication. Even before the two leaders framed at sea what has been called "an Atlantic Charter," they were calling each other "Winston" and "Franklin". Now that they have met, it would be interesting to know what each thinks of the other—two men who love the sea and fighting ships.

Both are aristocrats accustomed to giving orders and having them obeyed. It has been said of Mr. Churchill, and it applies equally to Mr. Roosevelt, that he is "a man of simple tastes—all he wants is the best of everything." Both are men with positive personalities who have learned, through experience in politics, that the longest way around is sometimes the shortest way home. Each knows how to give and take. Very likely each one thought the same thing about the other—that it was fortunate that each spoke the other's language but that it was lucky they were not both born under the same flag. It is impossible to imagine one serving in the other's Cabinet.

They have a great deal in common not only in the circumstances in which they assumed power and responsibility but in their inner characteristics as well. Both have a gift for the rhetoric, an instinct for the telling phrase; both know their own country and countrymen and both are students of politics and history; both love the feel of power and each has a keen realisation of his own historical importance.

Idealist And Imperialist

But there are differences too. Mr. Roosevelt is more of an idealist, more of a reormer, than the Prime Minister, who is a Tory in domestic politics and an imperialist in international affairs. Mr. Churchill happens to believe that the greatest good for the greatest number depends upon the suruvival of the British Empire as it stands to-day. He is not so much concerned about the welfare of the "forgotten man" of Great Britain as he is about the survival of his whole country. If he can preserve Great Britain, he believes, the natural gifts of the pople of that country and the United States for free government will insure the evolutionary progress of the peoples of the world toward the "four freedoms" which are the goal of his people as they are of ours.

The President, for his part, feels that the hope of the world in the future lies in closo Anglo-American cooperation both during and after the war. He knows that without our material help the British could not long carry on the struggle, and he believes that if Britain fell American liberties would soon perish in a world dominated by totalitarianism triumphant in Europe. He believes, to, that when the war is over the collaboration of Great Britain and the United States must continue to enforce peace not only by joint domination of the sea and air but by inspection of the industries and armament of the aggressor nations It is another of his beliefs that American and British capital will have to help rehabilitate the wrecked and ruined Europe that will be left when this war is over.

Ordinary People

It is Mr. Roosevelt's firm belief that he is doing all he can to present the truth of the existing situation and awaken the nation to the perils which surround it. His problem is increased by the fact that the United States is still at peace and it is difficult to make any people realize the need for sacrifice when the shadow of war has not even fallen upon their land. It is the President's belief, however, that when this country realizes that its vital interests are threatened, that our national security is openly and directly menaced doubts and differences will disappear. He remembers the apathy, complacency and disunity that preceded the last war and the way in which the nation pulled itself together when war finally came.

Here are two human beings with strengths and weaknesses common to all mankind, cast up by a happy fate or a wise Providence into places of supreme power and responsibility. They can be understood only by remembering that they are not very different from the people they are leading, with all the qualities and defects of their followers magnified a little. They can be explained only by being observed objectively and then weighed critically like players in a performance, against the background of the material the playwright gave them.

At No. 10 Downing Street

First let us drop in at 10 Downing Street for a call on Mr. Churchill. It is a rare privilege, for few get through the oaken door which separates his private office from the other rooms in that unpretentious but historic dwelling off Whitehall where Disraeli and Gladstone and Lloyd George guided the ship of state before him. There are no papers littering his desk. Nor are there any trinkets or photographs of a personal or family nature. Chewing on an uptilted cigar, Mr. Churchill greets his caller gruffly, unsmilingly. No time is wasted in pleasantries.

In conversation the Prime Minister who has brought back the arrogance and splendour of Elizabethan language in his speeches and recaptured the spirit of those rough, vibrant days when men of affairs were buccaneers at heart poets in their leisure hours and patriots always, is abrupt and direct. He does not waste words, and when he turns to humour it is of a sardonic, ironic sort with a mordant touch. It is the same sort of humour he uses to leaven his speeches. An example is to be found in the time when commenting on German threats to invade the British Isles he said: "We are still waiting—and so are the fishes."

67—Years Young

He does not look his 67 years. He has told friends that he has been too busy to grow old. And busy he has been. Soldier, war correspondent, historian, he held nine ministerial posts before he became Prme Minister. No contemporary of his, no one in recent British history can match his record for office-holding, and no other man living has as good a claim as he to the title of prophet. From the time when Adolf Hitler came to power he saw what the Nazi leader was aiming at and never hesitated to shout his warnings against efforts to appease the greedy dictator. Yet when the hateful events he foresaw took place he wasted no time in recrimination but "signed on for the voyage," as a member of Mr. Chamberlain's Cabinet at the outbreak of war.

And when things went from bad to worse in Mr. Chamberlain's administration, it was Winston Churchill, who had been the most outspoken critic of the Birmingham business man's policies to preserve the peace who delivered the most eloquent and moving defence of his chief's conduct of the war It was largely due to his defence that Mr. Chamberlain never actually was repudiated by Parliament. But with the Germans pounding at the French defences, the times demanded a national Government, a national unity that Mr. Chamberlain never had achieved. When labour refused to enter the Government under his leadership, obviously a new leader had to be found. There was talk of Lord Halifax in political circles, but the King, as the people had done, turned to Mr. Churchill

Britain's Dark Hour

Looking backward, it almost seems as though the transition from peace to war began on that day when Mr. Churchill became Prime Minister. It was one of the dark hours in Great Bri-

(Continued on page 19)

BURMA EX-PREMIER WAS BLUNT!

THE BACKGROUND OF U SAW'S DETENTION

BY DAVID MARTIN.

My first question dealt with the purpose of the Prime Minister's visit. U Saw agreed that it was true that he had come to England in an endeavour to obtain a definite promise of Dominion Status. He told me of the high hopes the Atlantic Charter had encouraged, and of how bitterly disappointed they had been by Mr. Churchill's declaration of September 9th.

"The case for Burma", said U Saw, "has been definitively put by the Atlantic Charter. We believe that there can be no moral justification for any action based on force. We are not even asking that Burma be restored to the status of an independent kingdom. We are asking merely for a promise of full self-Government within the Commonwealth as soon as the war is over.

"Burma was brought into the war by an edict of the Governor. The elected representatives of the people were not consulted. Burma, nevertheless, is giving unstinting support to the Empire's war effort. Our expenditure on defence during the coming year will total Rs. 12 crores—over 70 per cent of our annual revenue. But the question we ask is this: "Are the people of Burma to be called upon to fight for the freedom of Poland and France and Czechoslovakia, and are they at the same time to be denied freedom for themselves?"

"I know how the argument is advanced that a country with Burma's brief experience in constitutional Government is hardly equipped for Dominion Status. Yet on all counts, the Burmese Legislature had made an impressive showing since its inception in 1937. The sole subjects which are reserved by the Governor are Defence and Foreign Affairs"

BURMESE ATTITUDE TO JAPAN

I asked U Saw whether it was true that there was much pro-Japanese sentiment in Burma.

"The attitude of my Government towards Japan", U Saw told me, "is expressed in the fact that Burma has followed the lead of Britain and the United States in virtually abrogating its trade with Japan. Don't forget that Japan used to account for about 20 per cent of our total foreign trade. She took a large part of our rice crop and nine-tenths of our cotton.

"There is a small section of Burmese opinion which believes that to aid Britain win the war means to aid Britain to keep us in subjection. This opinion is represented in Parliament by the Freedom Bloc—but many of the leaders of this bloc, including Ba Maw, the former Premier are now in jail. There is another section which, while it cherishes no love for the Japanese, feels that if it is Burma's destiny to remain a subject nation, then it might be better to be governed by a nation that is of the same blood and of the same religion. But by and large, the Burmese people prefer the devil they know to the devil they don't know".

CULTURAL UNITY AND COMMON REGION

U Saw decided the suggestion that Burma was so rent by divisional differences that it would be dangerous to vest authority in a Central Government. "The differences between the Burmese proper and the Shans, the Karens, the Kachins and the Chins are certainly of no more serious order than the differences between the Englishmen, the Scotsmen, the Welshmen and the Northern Irish. We share a common culture and a common religion. In addition to the fact that our languages are related, Burmese is the 'lingua franca' of the country. The attitude of the Burmese majority to the indigenous minorities has been one of complete tolerance.

"The British Government has informed the Indian people that they must settle their internal differences before they can hope for Dominion Status. If it were to make such an offer to Burma, we would say 'Good'! because we are confident that, given the prospect of full self-Government, we can easily achieve an agreement with our native minorities"

My final question to U Saw was whether a definite promise of Dominion Status would result in an increased war effort on Burma's part. At no point in the conversation was U Saw more categorical. "If the Burmese people were convinced that they were fighting for their own freedom as well as for that of the rest of the world, then there can be no question about it—Burma's war effort would be increased fourfold".

BURMA'S DEMAND REJECTED

On November 3rd U Saw was informed that the answer was "No". The Government reiterated the thrice-stated assurance of Sir Archibald Cochrane, until recently Governor of Burma, that it had the intention to promote the attainment of Dominion Status for Burma, the precise time to be governed by Burma's ability to cope with her problems of defence and foreign affairs in the post-war world.

To a Press conference that afternoon U Saw spoke with a trenchancy that made even hardened newspapermen pop their eyes a bit...."In the Atlantic Charter the British Government gives as a war aim the liberation and freedom of small nations. My only request to the British Government is that before they free the countries that are under Hitler, let them free the countries in the British Empire. No one knows when Burma will get self-Government".

The following day, November 4th, U Saw was the guest of honour at a luncheon held under the joint auspices of the East India Association and the Royal Empire Association. Mr. Amery presided. Chairman and guest of honour adddressed each other with diplomatic courtesy and complete forthrightness, in the best tradition of British democracy. Mr. Amery said about U Saw: "He has not been fully satisfied concerning the form with which we felt it best to express our intentions, and with that frankness which we welcome here, he has expressed his dissatisfaction".

U Saw addressed Mr. Amery as a "warm-hearted and genial Secretary of State for Burma.....who, so far as the policy of his Government allows him, is sympathetic to Burmese aspiration." Then U Saw went on: "At least the British public will not be able any longer to plead ignorance of what the Burmese people mean and want, and when reporting to the people of my own country the result of my mission, I shall be able to say that there is a body of public opinion in England which admits Burma's case for full self-Government."

MR. AMERY'S ATTITUDE

The day after U Saw's departure from London, I was received by Mr. Amery—Mr. Amery quite as genial and sympathetic as U Saw had described him.

"I appreciate and sympathise with the national aspirations of the Burmese people", Mr. Amery told me. "And I can also understand that there should exist a widespread sympathy for these aspirations in America. From a distance the problem appears relatively simple. In reality, it is extraordinarily complex. We must take into account not only all possible international contingencies, but also the internal situation in Burma. While it is true that sectional differences in Burma are fortunately not as acute as they are in India, it is also true, for example, that at the Round Table Conference the Shan leaders were opposed to control by a central Burmese Government.

"Under all these circumstances the Government did not feel justified in giving an unconditional pledge which might only result in serious misunderstanding. We have informed U Saw that it is our desire to assist Burma to achieve Dominion Status at the earliest possible date, and that to this end we favour calling a conference on Burma's status as soon as the war is over. U Saw, on the other hand, asked us to tie ourselves down to the declaration that, after the termination of the war, Burma would automatically be accorded Dominion Status, subject only to temporary reservation of Defence and Foreign Affairs. The difference between us is one of form and not of purpose. What the Burmese advocates of an immediate categorial statement fail to realise is that no member of the British Commonwealth has achieved Dominion Status as a result of a dated promise delivered beforehand; they have achieved Dominion Status rather as a result of a process of natural growth. That our assurances to Burma are made in all good faith is attested to by the remarkable degree of autonomy which Burma has achieved since its reconstitution as a separate unit of the Empire in 1937.,,

COMPROMISE SUGGESTED BY U SAW

Mr. Amery confirmed my information that in the course of the discussion U Saw had offered to give Britain a certain measure of control over military and foreign affairs for a temporary period after Dominion Status came into effect. I asked him whether such a compromise would not be satisfactory to the British Government

"The offer in no way affected the general tenor of our conversations" Mr. Amery informed me. "We felt that, the complexities of the situation, nationally and internationally, prevented us from specifying a definite date. We hope that U Saw believes that, despite the unavoidably general form in which it is couched, Britain will honour her assurance to Burma".

I asked Mr. Amery whether, in view of the possibility of war in the Far East, the goodwill of the Burmese people might not be considered a definite factor in the military situation. I informed the Secretary of State that U Saw had assured me in the most categorical terms that a definite promise of Dominion Status would result in a fourfold war effort on Burma's part. And I also referred him to the possibility that if U Saw failed to come back with the promise in his pocket his Ministry might be through.....What would the British Administration do if U Saw's Government were compelled to resign and if, as appears most likely, it were found impossible to form another Cabinet? Would the Administration rule by emergency powers, as it has been constrained to do in India?

"I do not wish to cross a bridge before I come to it," replied Mr. Amery. "But if such a situation did unfortunately develop, we should have to find a solution. The Government has weighed everything in the balance and it is convinced that its present course will give the greatest satisfaction in the long run"

U Saw has gone on his way. If he failed to achieve Dominion Status for Burma, at least it must be said that the conversations between himself and the Government were unprecedented for their bluntness. "What I liked about Mr. Churchill particularly", said U Saw in his statement to the Press on November 4th. "was that he was so very blunt. I was blunt also. I was purposely blunt."

—("New Statesman & Nation")

TURKISH BLEND

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A Tagore Centre In Bombay

Its Aims, Objects And Programme

(By MOHON KUMAR DATTA)

Bombay admirers of the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and the Visva-Bharati University founded by him have recently decided to form a Tagore Society in the city. It is a well-known fact that there exists a Shakespearean Society in England, a cultural memorial to Shakespeare which is mainly concerned with (1) the preparation of new editions with critical commentary, and the maintenance of active interest in Shakespeare's life and works; (2) the spread of theatres where Shakespeare's dramas could be staged before large audiences in different parts of England and also in foreign countries. But the sphere of activities of the proposed Tagore Society of Bombay has undoubtedly a much wider scope than that of the Shakespearean Society. It will have to be developed in the light of main work of Rabindranath for which he laboured his whole life unceasingly —literary, cultural, All-Indian and international.

The Bombay Tagore Society not only accepts the ideals of Visva-Bharati, which is a living embodiment of Rabindranath's teachings and for the fulfilment of which he exerted all his life and which is in Mahatmaji's own words "a legacy left to India and to the whole world by the greatest Poet of the age", but also hopes to propagate those noble ideals among the people of Bombay. Rabindranath's profound faith in humanity, his lofty vision of universal brotherhood and common fellowship, and his vision of supreme Unity underlying the Life and Thought of the East and West are embodied in the establishment of the great International University, Visva-Bharati, at Santiniketan. Its primary aim is the creation of a centre of Universal Culture "for the fulfilment of the highest mission of the present age—the unification of mankind." These noble ideals have been beautifully and clearly laid down as the primary objects of the foundation of Visva-Bharati in its Memorandum, namely (1) to study the Mind of Man in its realisation of different aspects of truth from diverse points of view, (2) to bring into more intimate relation with one another, through patient study and research, the different cultures of the East on the basis of their underlying unity, (3) to approach the west from the standpoint of such unity of the Life and Thought of Asia, (4) to seek to realise in common fellowship of study the meeting of the East and the West, and to strengthen the fundamental conditions of world peace through the establishment of free communication of ideas between the two hemispheres.

Link With Visva-Bharati

The Bombay Tagore Society thus hopes to function as an academic and literary society for the promotion of thought and culture of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore as represented in his life and literature. The Society will keep a constant and continuous link with Visva-Bharati with a view to form a local Centre in Bombay affiliated to it for the propagation of the ideals of Visva-Bharati among the people of Bombay. It will arrange visit of eminent scholars and literary men, who could give talk on Rabindranath and his writings, organise lectures, classes and study-circles on the Poet's life and work arrange exhibitions of his paintings and other works of Art from Santiniketan, stage operas, plays and dramas composed by the Poet and occasionally exchange ideas with those who live outside our own Province and who could throw light on some aspect of Tagore's life and work.

The Society will undertake any such activities which will generally strive to inspire the people of Bombay to study and appreciate the art, music, works and philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, so that they may become a living and growing memorial to India's illustrious Poet, Philosopher and Sage and Ambassador of Human Unity. The Society will be able to undertake in course of time the work of popularising the works of the Poet among the people of different linguistic areas of Bombay through translations. The greater part of the literature of Rabindranath has yet to be translated in vernacular languages. The English translations, which cover hardly one third of the vast output of his literary creation cannot go far in introducing and popularising Rabindranath to the general public.

Appeal To Public

For this purpose, and also for the maintenance of an active interest and research in the Poet's life and work, the establishment of a well-equipped and fully-stocked library with all the works of Rabindranath in all their available translations, and works on the many-sided personality of the Poet and also literary, critical and philosophical works of great poets, thinkers and authors is absolutely essential and necessary. The Library will be freely accessible to all its members, and all the facilities will be provided, in course of time for those who are engaged in a critical study of the poet's life, literature and philosophy, or the thought and culture influenced by the Poet. Funds permitting, and with an active co-operation our patrons, donors, sympathisers and members, gradually we will have a suitable building of our own with a Lecture Hall and a Club Room where the members can regularly meet and come in personal contact with one another on a basis of common fellowship and common cultural ideal as taught by the great Poet-Philosopher. The Society will publish a bulletin or periodical in which will be given a complete survey of the activities of the Society to enlighten the general public. Thus, the Society will form an academic and cultural background for fostering the study and appreciation of Rabindranath and his works and Philosophy and to disseminate it among the people of Bombay.

We earnestly and fervently appeal to the public of Bombay to extend their complete sympathy, their warm support and their whole-hearted co-operation to further the realisation of this noble monument in sacred memory of our beloved Poet, since it will depend on its own resources—human as well as material. Our Metropolis, Bombay, surely needs such a Centre, which will not only be a leading cultural movement, but also with its own illustrious example inspire other cities in India to build similar Centres.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

HINDI BOOKS

NAYA HINDI SAHITYA: Ek Drishti. By Prakash Chandra Gupta, pp 228, Price As. 8.

This book contains essays on the development and genesis of the modern Hindi Literature. The learned author has looked at the different authors with a different view-point. He thinks that literature is a miror of society. He has divided some of the poets and the prose writers into the romantic, classical and revolutionary types. There are 21 essays dealing with Premchand's art of Novel writing, modern short-story, principles of criticism, stage, Prasad's dramatic art, one-act play, Mahadevi Verma's Mystic and romantic poems, characteristics of the art of Jainaindra, Narendra, Bachchan, Dinkar, Dwivedi, etc. The essays have been illustrated with typical extracts which have enhanced the utility of the book.

KANTELI TAR, TRANSLATED By SHAMU SANYASI, pp. 144 price annas eight, of two parts together.

This book is in two parts as it was issued in the four-anna series. It is a translation of "The Barbed Wires" by the Irish Novelist, Sir Thomas Henry Hall Caine. It is of great interest in these days of war as the author has depicted the evil after-effects of war and proves that the barbarous doings of one army in the country of the enemy vitiates the minds of the people in such a manner that they trespass all bounds of humanity when they think of their enemies and of meeting out a treatment to them.

SNEHA-YAJNA, TRANSLATED BY SHAMU SANYASI (in two parts) pp. 184 and 184, price annas eight each.

This book is a translation of the Gujarati novel written by Shriyut Raman Lal Vasant Lal Desai, a great novelist of Gujarat. It contains a story which depicts the vagaries of the social institutions. It is a love story of Kirit and Minakshi. On account of a misunderstanding Minakshi marries Surendra, the Prime Minister of Education. Being disappointed Kirit takes to the career of a terrorist. After some years Kirit meets Menakshi who was then Lady Surendra. The emotions of old love get revived, but both of them realise their strange situation and so they boldly decide to remain away in order to make the other happy. Kirit tries to bring about the peace of married life to Surendra while Menakshi prevails upon Kirit to marry Chameli, whom he had saved from the clutches of the kidnappers. The quotations at the top of every chapter are all in the Gujarati language but in the Devanagri script with their translations in Hindi which is a special feature of this book.

PREM CHAND by Ram Vilas Verma, Ph.D., pp. 189, price rupees two.

Prem Chand was the writer of the age which stood for idealism and romanticism. He did for novels and short-stories what Mahatma Gandhi did for politics, and Pant and Prasad, for poetry. In this book the learned author has considered the art of Prem Chand in all its aspects: idealistic, political awakening, criticism of the defects which were eating into the vitals of the society in his days and the cruelties of the capitalists. Prem Chand's advocacy of the cause of the villagers has been dealt with at length and we begin to feel that in those days of indifference to village life he proved himself to be a great friend of the farmers. Prem Chand as an artist and as a thinker deserves to be studied by every student of Munshiji's works.

B. D. V.

FOR CROSSWORDS FANS

The Second Penguin Crossword Puzzle Book compiled by Moreley Adams and published by Penguin Books, Harmonds worth, Middlesex England and 41 East 28th Street New York, U. S. A.

The publication of this second book has followed the tremendous response to the first Penguin Crossword Book. It was found to be a common man's hobby and as long as the rage for it continues this type of compilation will have ready appeal and a wide market.

The book is divided into six sections, namely, "Simple Simon" "For the Forces," "Easy Cryptics," "Rhyming" "Not-So-Easy Cryptics" and "Skeleton" and contains in all 100 crossword puzzles and solutions. At the end there is a "snorter" puzzle without an answer and perhaps as a sort of a challenge to the highbrow among the solvers. The explanatory note which prefaces the book is interesting and illuminating. A follow-up of another compilation of crossword puzzles for children the plan of which has already been promised, will make up for the disappointment caused to the parents.

GADI-WALON KA KATRA, in three parts: part I has 143 pages, pt. II 193; pt. III, 142+22 pages. Price annas eight each, translated by Shamu Sanyasi.

This is a translation of "Yama", (the Pit), of Alexander Ivanovitch Kuprin, a Russian novelist, whose stories are generally full of action. This novel is a conception of naturalism; life of the prostitutes, of artificial sentiments and of moralizing. As a document this novel is interesting as it shows the symptoms of general decadence in Russian literature after 1905 A.D. In the last pages the translator has appended an apology for the need of such novels which will serve as eye-openers of the society, and he has substantiated his point by giving examples from the social life of Calcutta and other places. He holds that the young men of today should know the naked truth so that they may be fore-warned and fore-armed.

THE ROMANCE OF THE RAILWAY

A BOOK OF TRAINS. By W. J. Basset-Lowke and F. E. Courtney. A Puffin Picture Book published by Penguin Books Limited, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England and 4, East 28th Street, New York, U.S.A.

"When you have been talking to the engine driver or standing on a station platform watching an Express Train thunder in with its load of glistening coaches, full of passengers, have you ever thought of how the 'Railway began?'

In the life of man it is really very young—not much more than one hundred years old—and we hope in these pages to tell you something of its beginnings and the wonderful inventions that go to make up a Railway system today." So begin the authors this enthralling little illustrated book which narrates the romantic story of the railway from its early days to the present. They tell you of the early transport of the first steam vehicle of the first locomotive of England's first railways. They describe the battle of gauges, the progress of the locomotive and the coming of stream lining, how the locomotive works, the things you see at the station, the path of the railways and how the railway serves you.

ANCIENT INDIAN WEAPONS

The January issue of the Hindi monthly journal, "Dayanand Sandesh" published at Masjid Moat, Delhi, is a special number devoted to the description of ancient Indian weapons of warfare. A number of scholarly contributions appear in this issue giving detailed accounts, from authoritative ancient Indian works of an astonishing variety of weapons in use in ancient days—some of them bearing striking resemblance of modern weapons of warfare, like tanks, aerial fighter craft and bombers, submarines etc. Though, not all readers may agree as to interpretations of some of the texts quoted by the writers, there would appear to be no doubt that the ancient Hindus of the days of the Mahabharata the Ramayana and the Puranas, not to mention the Vedic times, knew and made use of a number of deadly weapons bearing resemblance to an astonishing extent to modern weapons of warfare.

The ethics of warfare, particularly the doctrine of Ahimsa or non-violence, is dealt with by some of the writers, while others deal with the peculiar rites connected with the use of weapons. The journal being an organ of Arya Samaj, it is but natural that the Arya Samajist bias should be evident in most of the writings.

The price of this special number is Rs. 2, the annual subscription of the journal being Rs. 4.

How to add 10 years to your life!

SECRETS OF BETTER HEALTH

Yogic Asanas for Health and Vigour by Dr. Rele (Illus.), Rs. 3-12; *Yogic Home Exercises*, by Swami Sivananda (Illus.), Rs 3-12; *Outwitting Our Nerves*, by Dr Jackson and Salisbury, Rs. 4; *What Should We Eat to Keep Fit*, by Dr. Kelakar, Re. 1; *Towards a Happier Life* or the Path to Freedom from Disease by Dr. Kamath Rs 5

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THE TWELFTH MAN

A Short Story By M. N. Srinivas

Ramu awoke from the two hours' sleep that he had prescribed for himself on match days. He had missed his Ethics class (what quantity of notes that bore Dr. Rao was able to dictate in an hour), but how could he go to the match without the minimum two hours' rest in the afternoon prescribed by Dr. Yates in that article "Advice to Footballers"?

He yawned, stretched his limbs and got out of the bed with an effort. Then, taking his towel and soap, he made for the bathroom to have the cold bath which Dr. Yates asserted the precondition of alert football. Dr. Yates would have been flattered to find that a stray article of his in "The Field" exercised such power over anyone. After the bath, Ramu dressed with great care. He wore the college uniform—a zebra banian of black and white stripes, and white stripes, and knickers. Zeb white knickers 'Zebra' stockings spiked football boots, and the navy blue coat with the college crest on, completed the outfit. A black, spotted silk scarf was thrown round the neck and it fluttered in the window breeze.

Thus dressed Ramu stood before the mirror honestly admiring himself. He critically examined his face, and came to the important conclusion that it would have been handsome but for the upturned nose, and the tough, upstanding hair which not all the brilliantines in the world could send to sleep. But, even now, it was a pleasant face, Ramu concluded. His neighbours would come out and watch him as they heard his boots tapping on the metalled road. And he tapped his boots very loud.

He looked at the timepiece on the wall. The hands pointed to 4-30. God, he would be late if he didn't start immediately! He had yet to take his tiffin. (Dr. Yates recommended a light tiffin prior to the match). He went to the kitchen in quick strides, his boots making an awful noise on the cemented floor. Just as he approached the open yard that led to the kitchen, he saw his father squatting on the kitchen-floor, "The Hindu" in his hand, and a great plate of Idlis before him. Ramu wanted to turn back and get away before his father looked up. But it was too late! His father had looked up from his paper. Ramu felt cornered. He resigned himself to his father's sarcastic references to his being the permanent twelfth man of his college, and to his studies.

He stood at the kitchen door and shouted to his mother "hurry up, mother! It will be late for the match."

His father asked him: "So you are playing to-day? Does the match start at 5 or 5-30? I want to be there." Ramu grew red and confused. How annoying his father was! Anything he did made uncomfortable. Now he had to tell his father that he was only the twelfth man!

"I—I—am not playing to-day. But the captain has asked to be there in time....."

His father replied "I understand", and Ramu thought that there was derision in his voice "Judging by the way you are dressed I thought you were in the eleven—this time" his father continued.

Ramu pretended not to hear him. "Mother, give me my coffee, it is already late.'

"Is anyone injured in the side?" It was father again!

"Yes the left-out has injured the big toe on his left foot. The nail has almost come off. And the right-in is suffering from enlarged tonsillitis."

"Then better pray God to disable either of them from playing. Offer two coconuts to the Hanuman at the Fort."

His father was the limit. Dr. Yates had advised every footballer to be completely at peace with the world before the match. "Shove away all domestic worries and other irritations into a corner of your mind if you want to do justice to your team." How could anyone do justice to his side after meeting a person like his father?

Ramu gulped down his coffee and left the place in a hurry. Just before he left his father wished him good luck: "Hope the enlarged tonsils keeps the right-in in bed."

Ramu was bitter about his father on the way to the match. He was so absorbed in contemplating his father's shortcomings that he didn't notice the neighbours who watched him behind trellised doors and window bars. Any other father, thought Ramu, would have been proud of his son who was twelfth man in the first eleven of the Rajah's College. And a Twelfth Man didn't remain a Twelfth Man all his life. Some day he would have his chance, and then, he would show his worth. Yes, some day, and that day was not long in coming.

He was Twelfth Man for a year or more. Fate was no doubt cruel to him, but how long could it continue to be so? He would wear out Fate. But it suddenly dawned on him that he was not going to be in the college forever. It was already December. Three months more and his connection with the Rajah's College would break for good. There would be not more than a dozen matches. Would he leave the college without playing for it after all? Would he wait in vain? He was fast becoming a joke in the college. Only the other day that wag Somu pulled his leg. He told him, "Congratulations Ramu! You are after all in the eleven. I saw your name on the notice-board." Ramu rushed to the notice-board only to find that he was the Twelfth Man, as usual!

He cut Somu from that day. And that vile Somu had continued defiling Ramu's name. He told everyone that Ramu was hanging about the captain just for a chance to play against the Science College in the M. G. S. tournament. He had nick-named Ramu "Tabaqui". One evening when Ramu entered the Union Hotel with the captain, Somu mentioned something about Tabaqui and the group of admirers behind him broke into a titter. Ramu knew that it was something against him, but he didn't know what exactly it meant. He inquired one or two about it, but they pleaded ignorance. He was forced to ask his father. His father told him that in his days even a matriculation student would have understood the allusion. What was education coming to these days? People who hadn't read the "Jungle Book" were awarded B.As. and M.As. It was a perfect shame!

Ramu opened the bureau where father kept his books and searched for the "Jungle Book." He wanted to ask his father who was the author of the "Jungle Book", but checked himself on second thoughts. Ramu found the book at last. His blood boiled when he learnt the significance of the new name he had been given. They called him "Tabaqui", a mean fox that hung round its master, speaking flattering things in the hope of getting leavings from the master's dinner." He guessed that it had a reference to his being with the captain. He told Somu that he would break all the teeth in his mouth. But that didn't prevent the name "Tabaqui becoming known to everyone. He found it, one day, greeting him boldly from the blackboard, and on another day, he discovered it cut into the desk before which he sat. He knew it was the doing of Somu, but he was helpless in his anger. There was no evidence!.....

Ramu was at the Union Hotel now. Small groups of students were sitting there drinking coffee and discussing the match. Somu was of course there, head of the noisiest table. His comments were very loud. Ramu looked for someone he could talk with. To go away without talking to anyone was to invite comment. But to sit there alone in the midst of a derisive crowd was even worse. Luckily for Ramu, the captain hailed him from the Union steps. Ramu rushed hurriedly to the captain. But as he left the hotel he heard someone telling "Master is calling Tabaqui." And there was a loud laugh. The captain told him: "Laxman's tonsillitis is bad. You may be wanted. So don't go out of the field." A wild joy surged up within Ramu. He prayed God (in spite of his father's sarcasm) to worsen Laxman's tonsillitis

Then afraid of angering God, he assured Him that it was the only evil wish he had. "Just keep him out of the match to-day and I will show that bastard Somu what I am." He would play for all he was worth, not caring for limb or life. If God helped him he would even score a goal. And then he would distinguish himself in a few more matches. He would be selected for the 'Varsity XI. It was a short step from 'Varsity XI to the State XI. And Ramu saw himself playing for India against the Australians. His photo would be in the newspapers, and boys would worry him for his autograph. He would appear in tea, coffee and "banian" advertisements.

He went on building his dream castles as he walked to the field. The dreaming was very delicious and he would have gone on dreaming but for a number of voices asking him "Will Laxman be able to play?" Ramu blushed a deep red. He thought everyone was hinting darkly about his prayer to God. "I don't know. I hope..... I do hope he will be able to play." Someone in the crowd shouted: "Oh, do you really hope so?" Ramu felt that the whole world was peopled with cynics. Ugly cynics.

It was very nearly five, and a huge crowd had assembled to see the match. A noisy crowd of college students hotly discussing the match. Laxman's tonsillitis was on everyone's lips. Would he be able to play? The Science College partisans were hoping for his absence. Laxman was the star of the Rajah's College. Barring Ramu, everyone in the Rajah's College wanted him to play. But Laxman had not come yet. The Secretary sent Rangaraj, the enthusiast, to Laxman's house.

The coin was tossed, the Rajah's College winning. Cheers went up from the Rajah's supporters. The Science College men entered the field to the accompaniment of shouting and clapping.

Ramu waited with bated breath to strip himself of his coat, boots and stockings, and walk into the field. He watched with a burning heart the others get ready. "O God, let not Laxman play today!"

Suddenly someone shouted "Laxman is coming." The news went round like wild fire. Laxman was coming in a tonga, his body wrapped in a thick, tweed coat, and a thick muffler round his neck. The Rajah's supporters shouted in great spirits.

A crowd gathered quickly round Laxman and the Secretary. The Secretary said; "We should take the opinion of the field-doctor first. If he says it's dangerous for you to play, I am afraid you will have to keep out." A chill went through the crowd, Ramu was elated.

The field-doctor came in, stetheoscope in hand. How important did he look! The reputation of a college was in his hands! He examined Laxman and pronounced the grave verdict. "If I were you, I would not take the risk." Ramu was overjoyed. His face beamed, in spite of his efforts, under a smile.

But Laxman was not to be beaten. "But, Doctor, I promise to go home as soon as the match is finished, and take rest for a whole fortnight. Will I die if I play to-day, Doctor?"

"I don't think so. But why do you run the risk of pneumonia?"

"I will play with my sweater on, Doctor. Please, Doctor."

The doctor was touched by the boy's enthusiasm. He was a believer in Fate. A daily struggle with Death had taught him belief in a Power that controlled both Life and Death, and a scepticism as to his own powers.

"All right God keep you Good Luck!"

Laxman stripped with a shout. Rangaraj took charge of his clothes: Ramu felt that the whole world was falling about him in pieces and also falling on him!...

The match began. Laxman played with furious energy. He was everywhere. The crowd cheered him madly. He had become a hero. The Rajah's College were on the aggressive. They looked like scoring a goal any minute. But they never did. Ramu watched the match bitterly, counting the chances that were missed. Would he have failed to convert

(Continued on page 22)

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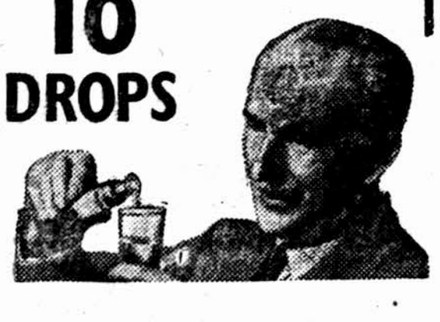
DROPS



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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS *By D. G. VYAS*

ART IN THE COTTAGE

MAHATMAJI'S VIEWS ON ART—COTTAGE-A FOUNTAIN-HEAD OF BEAUTY—CONFLICT BETWEEN MAN AND MACHINE—CURRENT MOVEMENT MISSES ART—SCHOOL OF ART FORGES AHEAD—ITS TIMELY REPLY TO PROPAGANDA—SIR C. V. RAMAN CRITICISES EDUCATION—INAUGURATION OF CHILD ART MOVEMENT—CONFERENCE DEMANDS ART IN EDUCATION.

Mahatma Gandhi rarely speaks or writes art, but whenever he does so he utters a prophetic truth. The "Young India" of 14-3-29 has recorded one of his opinions on art in these words: "after all true art can only be expressed not through power-driven machinery designed for mass-production, but only through the delicate living touch of the hands of men and women". Evidently he does not exclude art from his conception of the cottage-industry which is his pivot of the structure of future India.

Man vs. Machine

Post-war reconstruction about which speculations are rife in this country will, no doubt, centre round industrialisation and will intensify the conflict between "man and machine" India has been esteemed, through ages, as a supremely artistic and art-producing country. To-day she has lost her prestige as such owing to the various causes which, though not fully analysed, cannot exclude the invasion by the monstrous machine and the influence of modern education which, when extended to the children of the cottage-workers, fosters supercilious contempt in their mind for and distracts them from the pursuit of their hereditary and honourable professions.

India will not retrieve her lost ground unless the conflict between "man and machine" is analysed and settled in the light of art and not merely economics. The cottage, which enshrined her art and, therefore, her soul, has come to the industrial forefront with the movement for Swadeshism pioneered by the Congress and features in the programme of every political and communal party and also of the Government.

Art—A Cottage Product

"Beauty in diversity" and "beauty in utility" were the ideals of India. The only centre, in which she had realised them and which used to minister to her spiritual aesthetic and physical requirements, was the cottage. The musician, dancers, architect, sculptor, painter or craftsman was a cottage-worker; every art—fine or applied—was, thus a cottage product.

The cottage-worker, who produced the works of art and the objects of utility, enjoyed a full scope for the play of his artistic sense and for the flow of his creative energy—and, therefore, for creating beauty in diversity as well as in utility. His product was pre-eminently artistic and was sanctified by the invisible touch of his soul—a fact which is corroborated by Mahatmaji's opinion, "all true art is thus an expression of the soul."

Interposition of the machine between the hands and their product in its various processes has relegated the cottage-worker to the slavish position of a wage-earner and has rendered his product soulless and sterile. Mass-production is the anti-thesis of art-production. The machine, whose sole function is mass-production, turns out material which is stereotyped and standardised in design, which bears no impress of the artistic sense of the producer and offers no freedom of selection to the consumer. India, that created and sought beauty in diversity, will be disappointed to do so if she now happens to regain her art-consciousness.

Reclaim Art

The cottage-industry movement is steadily making headway. It aims at emancipation of the workmen from the shackles of mechanised and capitalistic industrialism but it does not promise to reawaken the artistic sense of India. Its protagonists have failed to discern the fallacy that the revival, which they are advocating with a view to releasing wealth from the grips of the capitalists and redistributing it on an equitable basis will not regenerate India in her true colours as it does not aim at liquidating her artistic poverty. The revivalistic movement has captured industry but not art in the cottage.

Art and economics are inextricable from each other in India. The traditional architect, sculptor, textile-designer and craftsman have emerged, from the unprecedented crisis brought on them by the advent of the machine and the generation of the qualified professionals, as slaves destined to undergo the rigours of factory-life. There will be no final and effective solution of the problem of the cottage-industries unless the traditional artists and craftsmen are reclaimed, their condition is ameliorated and their art is recognised as an integral part of social economy.

India's Ideals Of Art

Uniformity, which is the order of the machine-age, will be a dead-weight on India's capacity to create beauty in diversity. Utility, which is the objective of the creed of functionalism, will be a black-out of beauty. The cottage-industries movement must be piloted against such dangers and planned with a definite bias towards art. The policy should not be dictated by a sense of competition with the machine or by the creed of utilitarianism. Economic considerations should not out-weigh the artistic implications of the cottage-industries. Utility should not override beauty.

Sentimental reversion to the stagnant art-traditions will militate against the progress of art. Modern age has created new demands which will not be supplied unless the country's distinctive art-traditions are stimulated to resume their march onwards and to adjust themselves to the modern conditions of life. To be a living and life-inspiring force art should be dynamic and not dormant. In India art is a great economic and now educational problem whose seriousness the Government and the protagonists of the industrial and educational movements have, so far, failed to realise.

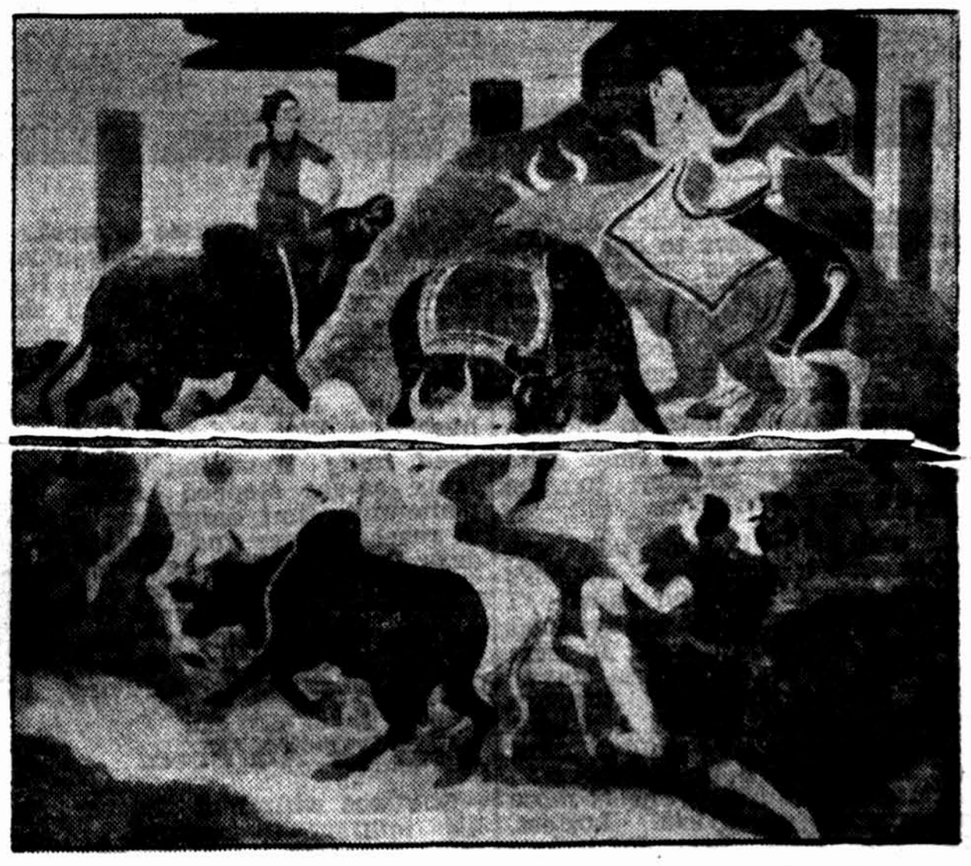
India had not confined her art within the four corners of the wall or the easel or within the four walls of the temple or the court. She was thoroughly democratic in her outlook on art and had, through the objects of utility, distributed it and, therefore, beauty, in every home, including the hamlet of the poor. Her art, which was the common heritage of her people, has, in the modern times, dwindled down into an exclusive monopoly of the privileged few. It moves with a heavy price over its head in the exhibition-room or the music-hall. Mahatmaji has said, "I want art and literature to speak to the millions." Art will not speak to the millions unless the cottage-industries movement emancipates it from its present enthralment and embraces it within its scope.

Contemporary Indian Art

A series of sectional exhibitions which the Sir J. J. School of Art proposes to organise in future in place of its usual full show is a welcome innovation. It will provide an opportunity to the people to witness more than one exhibition and, at the same time, will enable them to take stock of the scope of the curriculum of art-education and the tradions and trends of its different sections, since a single exhibition will cover one full section.

The exhibition of the contemporary Indian art, which came to a close last Sunday, initiated the series and was organised at the most opportune moment. It nailed the lie direct the propaganda which might have created an impression that the school is not teaching Indian art; it also refuted the charge levelled against the school that Indian Art in its curriculum is unimportant and unprogressive.

The material presented in the exhibition was styled as contemporary, because of its distinctly distinctive features. It struck the refreshing notes of a new approach, originality and progressive trends. Since the school introduced Indian Art as an integral and important part of art education, it has not rested on its oars, but has fully retained its initiative. Its contemporary Indian output demands, for its appraisement and appreciation, the eyes, which are sympathetic and are able to visualise, beyond the range of the popular revivalistic style, the possibilities of progress which the school has been exploiting.



"BULLS AND BOYS" —*(By Mr. A. A. Majid)*

(From the last Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society).

Well Said, Sir Raman

'Many of the students in this country if properly tested will be found to be colour-blind, said Sir C. V. Raman in his lecture on colour-sense at the Y. M. C. A. Athenaeum, Madras, in December. He attributed, and rightly so, this grave defect to the educational system when he added, 'the real part of man's education is to learn to appreciate the various colours', but 'in educating the youngsters this aspect of education is unfortunately neglected.

The educationists who will appreciate the truth uttered by Sir Raman will not be many. The normal school-going child has innate love for colours and artistic expression. It expresses its artistic sense and creative propensity mainly through forms and colours. To educate the child in self-expression and, thereby, to develop its creative spirit is purely an educational function. In India the educational system, on the contrary, conduces to passive suppression of the child's aesthetic impulse and creative urge, because it eschews its aesthetic element.

Neglected Problem

The Child Art Exhibition at the Town Hall recorded a reaction to the present system of education. The Child Art Society, which has sponsored it, has provided an excellent opportunity to Bombay to estimate the extent to which the children are capable of responding to their creative urge through the medium of art. Child art is not an undesirable distraction; it presents an educational problem to the importance of which India does not appear to be fully alive.

The first Child Art Conference which met at the Town Hall under the presidentship of Mr. S. N. Moos, the Director of Public Instruction, brought some educationists and a few artists together on a common platform. Mr. C. R. Gerrard, the Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art, rightly observed that art has not found its proper place in the school curriculum and that every system of education should be considered defective and incomplete if it does not develop the faculty in every citizen to appreciate the beautiful. Other speakers also expressed similar views. It is interesting to note that the Conference presented a united front for demanding incorporation of art in education.

Demand Of The Conference

Mr. Moos made a valuable contribution to the discussion. The aim of teaching art to children, to quote Mr. Puran Bihari Dutt, is not to produce artists, but to cultivate in them the sense of appreciation of beauty and to develop their creative spirit. The innovation, if introduced in the educational system, will have the advantage of singling a minority of students who are potential artists and who if diverted to the art school, will prove more successful in life as artists than as lawyers, doctors or engineers.

Mr. Moos expected a clear picture of what can be done in the schools. The consensus of opinions expressed by the speakers was in favour of assigning to art its legitimate place in education. Mr. Moos announced that drawing will find its due place in the curriculum of matriculation examination under a new scheme which will be shortly introduced. Will this new scheme satisfy the demands of the Conference?

Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas to whom a number of ladies' associations and societies in Bombay presented two addresses on Thursday last eulogising her services to the cause of Indian women.

THANA MUNICIPAL BOARD CONDOLES BAJAJ'S DEATH

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 13.

The meeting of the Thana Municipal Board was adjourned without transacting any business on account of the death of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj the Treasurer of the Congress and a member of its Working Committee.

At the meeting held to consider the question of forming a corps for the protection of the city a resolution of condolence was passed. The City Congress Committee at their meeting also passed a similar resolution.

She Is Worth 20 Divisions

First Lady Of China, Citizen Of The World

Our Honoured Guest, Madame Chiang Kai Shek

Just before the last war a little almond-eyed Chinese girl went up to Wellesley from Macon, Ga. where she had been attending high school. She was very young and she babbled like a running brook. When she was enrolled as a freshman at Wellesley she startled her new classmates by burbling in the softly slurred English of the Deep South, "I do not think I shall stay here very long." But she did. She swam, she played tennis, she made Tau Zeta Epsilon, she was graduated with honours in 1917. Her burbling wore off with her freshman year, and when she returned to Shanghai in 1917 she was a mature and beautiful young Chinese whose English still recalled the softly spoken speech of Georgia, writes F. Tillman Durdin in "New York Times."

Husband, Wife And The Nation

Wellesley has not seen her since. But it has watched her in China, sharing with her famous husband, Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek, the burden of leading their vast country in its struggle against the Japanese invasion. For nearly five years these two have been the head and shoulders of Chinese resistance. No other Chinese leader combines their foresight and intelligence. It is a combination of husband, wife and national resurgence for which history has few parallels.

Madame Chiang is nearing her middle forties now, and, though she has the striking attractiveness of a much younger woman, the war has perceptibly aged her. She has never fully recovered from the injuries she sustained in the overturning of a car in which she was riding through the Chinese lines from Nanking to Shanghai one black, rainy night early in the war.

But her courage, her energy and her gift of daring still burn like little flames within her. In her own country—and in America as well—she has become the symbol of a militant, new, progressive China, unconquerable in the face of attack by a ruthless military foe many times more powerful.

Beauty And Power

I saw Madame Chiang recently in the official residence in which she and the Generalissimo live in Chungking. She came into the room almost before I had settled down to wait for her, and all the stories I had ever heard of her charm and the power of her smile came flooding back to my mind. She is not only the second most powerful person in China, she is also the prettiest of the famous Soong sisters. She has the cream-coloured complexion of a Chinese gentlewoman; she wore long jet ear-ring, and her jet black hair was waved back from her forehead and caught in a knot at the back of her neck. She used a faint scent and a touch of lipstick, and as she talked she smoked a mentholated cigarette in a long ebony holder

She is small and dainty of figure, with a birdlike quickness in her movements. There is very little repose in her. She leans forward in her chair and speaks rapidly and in a low tone. Her manner is a combination of American directness and the self-effacing modesty of the Chinese woman, with a touch of the restlessness that reflects an intense nervous energy. She wore a Chinese dress which clothed her almost from her ears to her ankles but left her arms bare to the shoulders. It was of some flowered material—silk is frowned upon as a luxury out of keeping with the Spartan puritanism of her New Life Movement. Both she and her husband are devoted Methodists who are shaping their grim and desperate country to the sternest of moral codes.

At one point in our talk she handed me a report on women's activities in China, and added: "I wrote it last year. I really don't believe I could do it now. It seem too tired to write these days." And, in fact she gets through enough work to tire a regiment of women. Her working day runs, as a rule, from 8 in the morning to close on midnight. She is more than merely an official hostess. She has been her hunband's trouble-shooter ever since their marriage in 1928. Her foreign contacts have been much wider than his. The United States is her second country, English is her second language. She also speaks French. Her husband is more oriental. His only foreign language is Japanese, and he has had but two important contacts with the West—the trip to Moscow which made him a ruthless young conqueror, and his conversion to Christianity after his marriage.

Eyes, Ears, Voice!

In the Generalissimo's contacts with foreigners Madame Chiang is thus his eyes and ears and sometimes his voice. She sits in at most of his meetings with foreigners and acts as interpreter at important conferences. She handles much of his foreign correspondence, she keeps him abreast of current literature in several languages. She stands between him and the daily influx of petty troubles

"Take that up with Madame" is a commonplace in Chungking, and hundreds of problems are sorted over by Madame before being sent on to the Generalissimo or some lesser authority for decision. He is her one overriding care. What he wants takes precedence over all her other cares. She sees that he gets his vitamins; and he sends her off for a rest in the country when she gets so overtired that her brain just bogs down and refuses to work.

Her boldest piece of trouble-shooting is still unforgotten. Her daring seemed suicidal when she flew to her husband's side after his capture by the rebel general, Chang Hseuh-liang, at Sian in December, 1936. More than her husband's life, the fate of China itself, hung trembling in the balance as she stepped from her plane into that dangerous centre of rebel violence and intrigue. For days there was no news of her. Then on Christmas afternoon she brought back the injured Generalissimo without the payment of a ransom or the signing of a promise. There was something new in China at last.

Head Of Air Force

She was with him all through his military campaigns in the early nineteen-thirties. She was his "contact man" and "aide-de-camp." Shortly before the war with Japan broke out he made her head of the Chinese Air Corps in order to smooth the relations between Chinese and foreigners in the corps; and the American pilots on the Chinese air lines have been devoted to her ever since. She is responsible for the whole of the vast New Life Movement which carries on social, educational and war work in every city and on every front in free China. From 3,000 to 4,000 women occupy paid positions under her authority and more than 200,000 volunteers work under her direction. A trim, commanding figure in slacks, she spends hours with her New Life classes in Chungking, advising her girls on good habits, manners and sports.

She visits her co-operatives frequently, talking with the countrywomen and the co-op. managers and threshing out their problems. She makes long car and boat trips, frequently long hops by plane, dropping down into provincial centres to survey the work of her women and to map out new plans.

She is a believer in political rights for women, though she is not leading Chinese women toward direct political objectives today.

Guests, More Guests

All these cares have to be crowded into her day's work, subject to the frequently unforeseeable demands of the Generalissimo. A score of women are waiting to see her when her mail has been disposed of. Provided her husband's calls permit, the latter half of her morning is spent receiving reports of the various phases of women's work which she directs. After luncheon (guests) she goes out to address her women, to attend committee meetings, to visit hospitals. After tea (more guests) she and her husband relax in an hour's walk over the hills. After dinner (usually the most important guests) she returns to her desk to work without interruption until nearly midnight. "And I am more tired in the morning than when I went to bed," she said.

During the air-raid season she either takes her work to the shelter with her or she spends her time translating ancient Chinese literature into English, just to get her mind off her anger at the Japanese.

Madame Chiang has never had much chance to become domestic. The only cooking she can do is still the fudge, cakes and fried-chicken which she learned in America. Three years ago, at a dinner party in Hankow, she boasted of her cake-making ability to American Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson and Admiral LeBreton, commander of the American Yangtze flotilla. They challenged her on the spot to make good, and she invited both of them and other friends to a Sunday party at her home. When the Generalissimo came home that afternoon from a conference, accompanied by some grave young seventy-eighth descendant of Confucius, he sent his companion in search of the party to be amused. His companion finally located the party in the kitchen and was inexpressibly shocked to find the American Ambassador and the American admiral in kitchen aprons, helping Madame to make fudge and cakes.

Core Of New China

She is a very human person and a woman of exceptional abilities. But the fact that she belongs to a family of almost dynastic powers would have made her a personage, whatever her abilities. The six Soong brothers and sisters and their wives and husbands are the core of the new China, the most powerful family since the dethronement of the old Imperial Family in 1912. Ai-ling, the oldest sister, is the wife of Dr. H. H. Kung, vice-Premier and the most important man next to the Generalissimo in the Chungking administration. Ching-ling, the next oldest, is the widow of Sun yat-sen founder of the Chinese Republic; and May-ling, the youngest, is Madame Chiang Kai-shek, the wife of Sun's successor, The three brothers are bankers, industrialists and important political forces in China.

The father of this remarkable family, the late Charles Jones Soong, was the closest collaborator and financial backer of Sun Yat-sen and his Kuomintang during the long underground struggle which ended in the setting up of the republic in 1911 and the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty in Peking A runaway boy from

(Continued on Page 15)

VICEROY TO MAKE 'PEACE' MOVE?

Important Statement May Be Issued

Indianisation Of Executive Council; Leaders To Be Consulted

SAPRU TO JOIN WAR CABINET?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, February 14.

Information available from lobby talks shows that an important statement will shortly be made from the Viceroy's House. This is expected in the next few days before the Sapru Conference meets—probably before the Chinese Generalisimo leaves the country.

According to Sapru's supporters in the Assembly one point has been gained by India's representation in the War Cabinet and Pacific Council. The Viceroy's statement is expected to indicate readiness to Indianize the Viceroy's Council completely as vacancies arise and favourable consideration to the proposal to appoint an Indian as Defence Members.

The proposed Indianization will be effected only after the Budget session—in the meantime it is reported to be Government's intention to see whether leaders of major political parties get together for joining the Viceroy's Council on the basis of Viceroy's proposals. Consultations with provincial Governors regarding appointment of Executive Councils as substitute for present Section 93 administration are reported to have concluded and views submitted to the Secretary of State.

Regarding India's representation on the War Council and Pacific Council it is worthy of note that nominations are to be made by the Government of India and not by the Governor-General. The Indian members, as majority, can claim to have the deciding voice. Lobby circles anticipate that an offer may be made to Sir Sapru himself. Other names mentioned are Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sir Sikandar Hayat, Nawab of Bhopal and Sir Shanmukhan Chetti.

BAN ON IMPORT OF CURRENCY NOTES

Sequel To Far Eastern Situation

NEW DELHI, February 14.

Up to the present the import of certain currency notes including Bank of England Notes and Hong Kong, Malayan and Philippine dollar Notes has been restricted. Now in view of the situation in the Far East, it is considered desirable to control the import of all foreign currency notes. A notification has accordingly been issued today to prohibit the import of all currency notes other than those of the Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India Burma, Ceylon, Iran and Afgharistan, except with the permission of the Reserve Bank.

The Reserve Bank are issuing general permission for persons to bring in Bank of England Notes upto £10, Chinese Dollar Notes upto 500 Dollars, Straits' Dollars upto 100 Dollars, and Java Guilders upto 100 Guilders per head. All other currency notes except Hong Kong Dollars, Sarawak Dollars and Philippine Pesos may be brought in without limit, provided they are declared to the customs in a special form which is provided for the purpose. In future, banks and money-changers will not purchase foreign currency notes except those of Burma, Ceylon, Iran and Afghanistan, unless the owner is in possession of this form certifying that the notes were declared at the time of the owner's arrival.—A. P.

NO INDIAN TROOPS FOR AUSTRALIA!

Important Resolutions For Council Of State

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

The transfer of the Defence portfolio to a non-official Indian "in order to place the primary responsibility for the protection of the country on Indian shoulders and to prepare the country for its defence", is recommended in a resolution tabled by Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, which has secured first place in the ballot for non-official resolutions to be discussed in the Council of State on February 26.

Seth G. S. Motilal has the second place for two resolutions one of which asks that Indian troops should not be sent to help Australia until that country abandons White Australia policy so far as Indians are concerned. His other resolution recommends to the Governor-General in Council to invite as early as possible the Premiers of all the provinces to find a solution and remove the causes which are coming in the way of India throwing her full weight in the war effort. Mr. Kalikar wants non-officials to be appointed on the Imperial War Cabinet.—A. P.

B. P. C. C MOURNS BAJAJ'S DEATH

An Urgent Meeting of the B. P. C. C. was held on Saturday evening at the Congress House when the following resolution condoling the death of the late Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, moved from the Chair, was passed, all members standing in solemn silence for a minute:—

"The B. P. C. C. places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who was a tower of strength to the Indian National Congress during his long association with the country's cause. Seth Jamnalal was a great patriot, philanthropist and social reformer and by his munificent donations to all deserving public institutions he rendered signal services to the country. Seth Jamnalalji typified in himself in a real sense the idea of trustyship of the wealth which he earned by dint of his ability, resourcefulness and business genius. In him the country has lost one of the greatest supporters of all national causes.

"The B. P. C. C. extends its heartfelt sympathy to the members of Seth Jamnalalji's family in their sad bereavement."

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. presided over the meeting.

CHIANG'S MISSION AND INDIAN DEADLOCK

Chinese Muslims' Message To Co-Religionists In India

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Conversations between Nehru, Azad and Chiang-Kai-Shek have evoked optimistic comments here and for the first time messages have reached London from Chungking (where it is still not known that Chiang-Kai-Shek is presently in New Delhi) suggesting that the Chinese leader is undoubtedly making every effort to bring about a settlement of the conflict between Congress and British Government so that United India joins hands with China in fighting Japan.

It is said that Marshal Chiang carries a personal message from Chinese Moslems to Indian Moslems urging them to sink religious differences as Chinese Moslems sank theirs to face the commor enemy.

LEAVE IT TO CHIANG

According to "Daily Herald's" Chungking correspondent the urgency of Chiang's effort for agreement is stressed by the fact the Chinese Government has been told by its intelligence service that Japanese propaganda is having a serious effect upon Indians and now to that propaganda is being added the definite statement from Tokio "War must be extended to India."

According to the "Daily Dispatch", "Leave it to Chiang-Kai-Shek and Indians themselves" was the authoritative tip when interesting possibilities of political accommodation with India being reached were touched upon. That the influence of the Chinese General upon Indians, though considerable, may not be decisive is certain. The vista which the Generalissimo can give without doubt has already been given to some Indian politicians of their future under Axis regime and should lead to an anxious and urgent desire to escape its fulfilment."

DEADLOCK TO BE EASED

"Economist" writes: General Chiangs meeting at New Delhi must eliminate any breath of suspicion that China is not considered a first class ally. The actual fact of her military record against Japan begins to look a great deal better than that of the A. B. D. A. powers. Chiang's visit has a further equally vital significance. Indian public opinion has been deeply stirred by the gallant Chinese struggle against Japan. Both nations prize cultural affinities between their civilisations. There are grounds for hope that the current deadlock between British Government and Congress may be eased through the willingness of both sides to co-operate fully with the Chinese.

STOP PRESS

SERAJGANJ: "India from one end to the other now echoes and re-echoes the cry of Muslim Pakistan", said Mr. M. A. Jinnah addressing a few words to the Bengal Muslim League Conference.

WASHINGTON: President Roosevelt conferred with United States and British war chiefs. The conference was devoted to strategy.

MOSCOW: On the Leningrad front the Soviet Cavalry are clearing the way for heavier forces to reach the city. The German front has been breached and the forces surrounding Leningrad have been considerably weakened.

ASSEMBLY WELCOME TO CHIANGS

Aney To Move Resolution On Tuesday

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

A motion extending a welcome and expressing admiration for General and Madame Chiang-Kai Shek is to be moved in the Assembly on Tuesday February 17, by Mr. M. S. Aney, leader of the House.

MRS. NAIDU'S TRIBUTE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu met Madame Chiang Kai-Shek this evening and had tea with her.

"The embodied flame of Chinese renaissance" was one of the phrases in which the poetess later summed up her impression of Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek.

Yesterday was Mrs. Naidu's birthday, and it is learned, Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek, who knew this, presented her with two pieces of beautifully embroidered Chinese silk.

GENERALISSIMO RETURNS

Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek returned to Delhi from his Frontier visit this evening.

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, accompanied by Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit left Agra this morning and returned to Delhi at noon.

The Benares City Congress Committee has invited Marshal and Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek to visit Benares.

The President of the Gaya District Hindusabha has invited Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek to visit Gaya.

CHIANG VISITS LAHORE

LAHORE, Feb. 14.

Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek arrived in Lahor this morning on his return journey from Peshawar. The plane carrying the Generalissimo landed at the Lahore aerodrome at 10-30 a.m. He was received by Sir Bertrand Glancy, Governor of the Punjab, Sir Sikandar Hyatkhan, Premier, and other Ministers of the Punjab Government, Major-General Hickman, Commander, Lahore District, Mr. F. C. Bourne Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, and other high officers.

The Generalissimo drove to Government House.—A. P.

Chungking Press On Chinese Leader's Visit To India

CHUNGKING, Feb. 14.

The "Central Daily News" says that Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek's visit to India will result in "The acceleration of transport and economic assistance between China and India."

It adds, "We hope that the Generalissimo's visit will also contribute towards improved co-operation between British and Indian leaders and understanding between the British and Indian peoples."

The "China Times" comments with the fall of Singapore apparently imminent the centre of hostilities will soon be shifted to Burma, which will also be a major land base for an allied counter-offensive. China and India must shoulder the joint responsibility and assume the task of defending Burma."—Reuter

INDIAN STUDENTS PRESENT BANNER TO MADAM CHIANG.

The All-India Students' Federation has presented a silken banner of the World Students' Association to Madam Chiang-Kai-Shek.

On the banner are embroidered the words "To the brave Chinese Students, From the All-India Students Federation."

The 'United Press' understands the Government of India have sanctioned a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000 to the family of Sj Sarat Chandra Bose, who is now detained in the Trichinopoly jail.

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, had recommended the grant of a suitable allowance to the family of Sj. Bose.

SINGAPORE, "A BLAZING HELL!"

British Troops Counter-Attack

Johore Causeway Rendered Impassable For Jap Troops

LIFE IN BELEAGUERED CITY

BATAVIA, Feb. 14.

Imperial troops in Singapore counter-attacked at least at one point establishing a new line, according to the Singapore radio. The two reservoirs on the island are still in British hands. The Johore causeway under fire of British guns was rendered impassable on Friday evening.

British tanks are in action against the Japanese in Singapore for the first time. British ordinary artillery, which is putting up a terrific barrage, is reported to be supported by shore defence batteries which turned round and are now firing against the Japanese on the island.

"BLAZING HELL"

A number of severely wounded troops from Singapore arrived at a Netherlands East Indies port. They report that there is no question of a military evacuation of Singapore. Imperial troops will fight to the last man and last round. A blazing hell was their description of Singapore. When they left, the island was enveloped in a thick pall of smoke billowing up incessantly, obscuring visibility for miles around. People are sleeping anywhere in streets, ditches, parks and the countryside. Homeless civilians lie alongside weary officers and men who are sent back from the front for a few hours' rest. The civil population is now fully mobilised. All normal business has ceased except one newspaper which is kept going and up to Friday morning was still producing its regular edition.

BOMBING RAIDS

An earlier communique on Saturday stated: "During yesterday afternoon enemy attacks developed in Paya Lebar area and in the west. Both were in considerable strength. To-day the enemy has maintained his pressure supporting his attacks with a number of high level bombing raids by large formations of aircraft continual shelling by his artillery and low dive-bombing attacks. His artillery have also shelled the town intermittently throughout the night and this morning. Our troops, British, Australian, Indian and Malay, are disputing every attempt to advance further towards the heart of Singapore town. In the town itself civil defence services are making every effort to deal with damage and civil casualties caused by hostile shelling and bombing"

Jap Paratroops

Japanese paratroops have landed in the neighbourhood of Palembang, a vital Allied fuelling centre in south-east Sumatra, it is officially stated. Palembang produces four and a quarter million tons of oil yearly. It is the only big oil-producing centre in this area left in the hands of the Allies since the loss of Tarakan and Balikpapan.

PALEMBANG IS SAFE

A later 'communique' describing the landing of Japanese parachutists near Palembang says: "The attack was made by more than a hundred planes accompanied by fighters. The parachutists were dropped in three different places in the neighbourhood of Palembang. Vigorous resistance was made, dozens of parachutists being killed. Palembang itself was not menaced. There are at least no indications that parachutists have approached or entered the town. Our troops have done excellent work and it may be assumed that the situation is not unfavourable. Further news is awaited."

On The Salween Front

According to the Rangoon Radio after heavy fighting in the Paan area on the Salween front during the last two days, the situation is quieter on the whole front. This information is given in to-day's Army Headquarters communique, which adds that while details of our casualties are not yet available, it is known that considerable casualties have been inflicted on the enemy.

The R. A. F. 'communique' reports no raids over Burma during last night. This morning, allied fighters made a defensive sweep over the Moulmein area, in addition to carrying out reconnaissance over enemy territory.

R. A. F. RAIDS

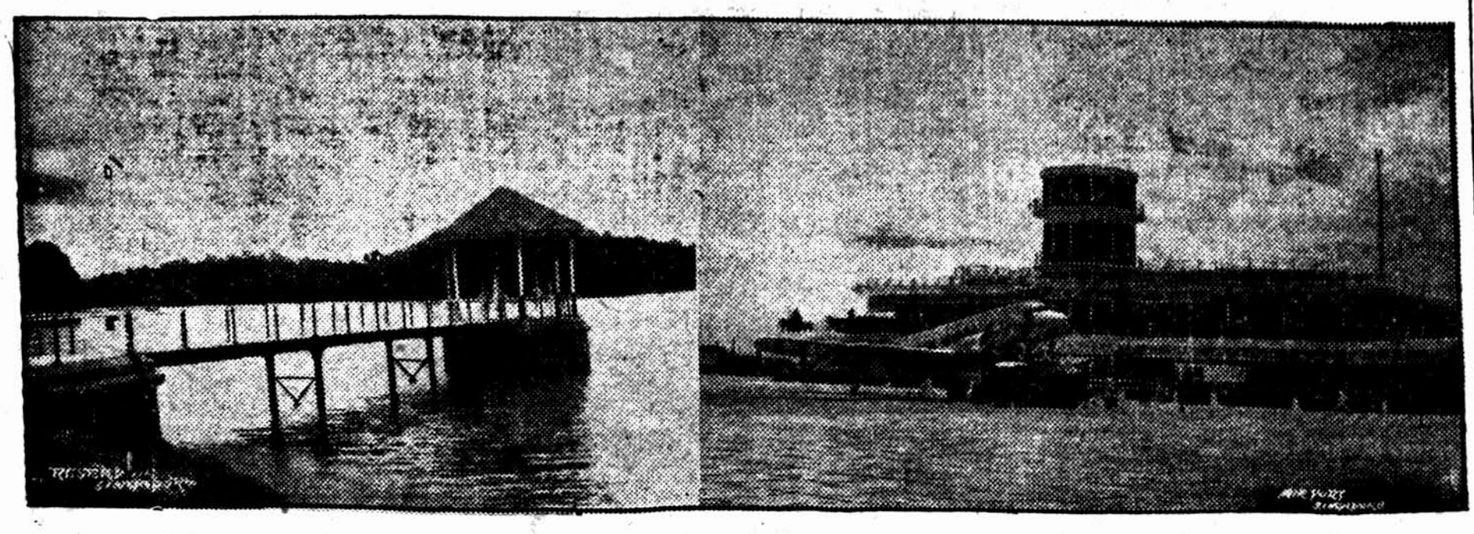
An R. A. F. 'communique' states: "No raids over Burma were reported last night. This morning allied fighters made a defensive sweep over the Moulmein area. Reconnaissances over enemy territory were carried out during the day by our aircraft". It is unofficially stated that the R. A. F. raided enemy troop concentrations in the Paan area this morning. —A. P.

AUSTRALIAN FORCES FOR DUTCH INDIES

BATAVIA, Feb. 14.

It is stated that Australian forces are pouring into the Dutch Indies. It is not permitted to reveal their numbers, but they are already moving to defence positions allotted to them. Other Empire forces and Allied troops are also arriving to reinforce the Dutch.

The Batavia Communique states that according to unconfirmed reports Bandjermasin is occupied by the Japanese. The destructions ordered had already been carried out as in other places in the archipelago when danger of enemy activity was imminent and defence not deemed possible."



Reservoir, Singapore.

Air Port, Singapore.

More Soviet Successes

MOSCOW, Feb. 14.

Active Soviet operations on the Leningrad Front reported by the Moscow Radio to-day resulted in 950 German officers and men being killed and the destruction of ten firing points and fifteen pill-boxes. Among the weapons captured were 24 machine-guns, 16 automatic rifles and a large quantity of grenades.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPELLED

The Soviet night communique says, "During February 13 our troops continued to fight their way forward. The counter-attacks launched by the enemy on some sectors of the front were repelled with heavy losses for the German troops. On February 12, 16 German planes were destroyed. Our losses were seven planes."

A large enemy transport was recently sunk by a Soviet submarine belonging to the Northern Red fleet, it is announced here on Saturday.

This is the seventh enemy ship to be sunk by this submarine, which operating far from the base, is attacking along the line of his communications, and at the entrances of his harbours.—Reuter.

German troops are once more on the defensive in that sector of the Kalinin front where a few days ago they launched a counter-offensive with the aim of fighting their way to the group of their forces which had been cut off by the Russians, writes Reuter's special correspondent.

EXCELLENT STAMINA OF RUSSIANS

Heavy ifghting is in progress in the central front where the Soviet troops are maintaining the offensive despite concentrated German fire in a number of sectors.

The German losses, especially in men remain high.

MOBILISATION OF LABOUR IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, Feb. 14.

The mobilisation of all men between ages 16 and 50 and women between ages 16 and 40 for industrial and armament work has been decreed, stated the Moscow Radio this morning.—Reuter.

WESTERN GERMANY BOMBED

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command were over western Germany last Friday night, says an Air Ministry communique. Cologue and Aachen were the main objectives. Docks at Le Havre were also bombed. Fighter Command aircraft attacked an enemy aerodrome in occupied France. None of our aircraft is missing, the communique concludes.—Reuter.

Nazi Party Purge

MOSCOW, Feb. 14.

Mass expulsions from the Nazi party in Hamburg and Berlin are revealed in reports from the German frontier received by the official Soviet News Agency. Fifty-eight members have been expelled from the party in Essen during the past week including eight leaders of street cells and five leaders of local Nazi organisations. The expulsions are due to the spreading of reports about the true situation of the German army on the Eastern Front and to Anti-War sentiments, adds the Soviet Agency.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL TO MAKE STATEMENT

(From Reuter's Political Correspondent):

The Prime Minister will make a statement at the next sitting of the Commons regarding the circumstances in which the three German warships were able to return through the channel to Germany from Brest. Whether or not a debate will follow immediately on the statement, will depend upon its nature and extent. But there is no doubt there will be an early opportunity for such a debate.

Suggestions that a debate should be held in secret are discounted in authoritative quarters to-day as it is felt that the fullest account, consistent with security reasons, should be given to the country of what took place.

600 Planes Took Part In Straits Battle

LONDON, Feb. 14.

At least 600 British aircraft were employed against the German battleships in the Straits battle, it is stated authoritatively in London.

The Straits battle investigation which will be routine will be held by the services concerned and their report, if necessary, examined by higher authority.

FRESH JAP OFFENSIVE IN CHINA

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

According to the Chungking Radio, to-day's War Communique as released by the official News Agency, states that since February 10, severe fighting has been proceeding in the southern Shantung Province, east of the Tientsin-Tsingtau railway, and south of the Tsinan-Tsiangtau railway, where the enemy have launched fresh offensives against the Chinese forces at Taianfu, south-east of Tsinan.

The object of the offensive is, apparently, to remove the Chinese threat to the Tsiangtau-Tsinan railway, on which Chinese dynamiters have recently caused several derailments. Strong Japanese columns of 3,000 men each are said to be converging on the Chinese positions from the north, east, south, souh-east and west. Both sides have been suffering considerable casualties.—A. P.

Heavy Toll Of Enemy Shipping Losses In Pacific

LONDON, Feb. 14.

American and Dutch forces have sunk or damaged 90 enemy ships in the Pacific, according to official figures.

The American successes are; Capital ships—one possibly sunk and one damaged: Seaplane carriers—one sunk: Cruisers—three sunk and one damaged: Destroyers—two sunk: Submarines—three sunk and one damaged: Auxiliaries and Transports seven sunk, five seriously damaged and one damaged: Merchant ships—13 sunk.

Dutch figures are: Cruisers—three sunk, four seriously damaged and five damaged: Destroyers—five sunk and two damaged: Subarines—one sunk and one damaged. Auxiliaries and Transports—15 sunk five seriously damaged and three damaged: Merchant ships—four sunk and two damaged.—Reuter.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Magh Vad 30, 1998
Muslim : Muharrum 26, 1361
Parsi : Shenrever 14, 1311.
Sunrise 7-9 a.m. Sunset 6-37 p.m.
Hightide 00-00, 12-00. Lowside 6-10, 18-00.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"World Premiere" 4, 6-30 9-30
REGAL—"Kipps" 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Western Union" 4 6-30 & 9-30
METRO—"International Squadron" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Garib" 3, 6 & 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
MINERVA—"Sikandar" 3-30, 6-15 & 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Beti" 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 5-45 & 9
LAMINGTON—"Chandan 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola' 11-45 a.m. and 3 & 6 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"Doctor" 3-30, 6-15 & 9 Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Gangavataran" 4-15 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi" 4-30 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Municipality" 3 6 & 9 p.m. Matinee 12-30 noon.
EDWARD—"Kangan" 4 6-30 & 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4 6-45 & 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1 p.m.
PALACE—"A Woman's Face" 4 6-30 & 10
IMPERIAL—"Pyas" 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" 4, 7 & 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1 p.m.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY : Instrumental music, Shahnai solo by Bismillah Party of Benares at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, today (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

BOM. KERALEEYA SAMAJ : The annual general body meeting of the Samaj will be held on Sunday (to-day) at 10 a.m. at King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar.

RECITAL AT MULUND : The well-known national poet in Gujarati will recite his poems at Gita Pathshala, Mulund, to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 to 9 p.m

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT will be given by the school children of the Saraswati School to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at the Framji Cowasji Hall at Dhobi Talao.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF SOVIET : The next meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at Bhadran Bhuvan, 96, Naigam Cross Rd., Dadar, at 9 a.m.

ARYA KREEDA MANDAL, THANA : The prize distribution ceremony of the 5th annual sports meet to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Thana Central Maidan. Shet Shangji Soonderji will preside.

SARASWAT UNION (Bom. North) : A programme of music concert on "Shahnai" by Bismillah and Party of Benares will be held at Vanmali Hall, Chhabildas Rd., Dadar, to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

FOURTH ANNUAL GUMASTA CONFERENCE : A meeting of Bom. Gumastas will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Chowpatty. Shrimati Vimala Mehta will preside.

BOM. SHROFFS' (Bankers) ASSOCN., LTD. : The 31st annual general meeting of the association will meet to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the association.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "The Science of Magic" will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCN. : The 4th annual social gathering of the association to-day (Sunday) from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. at Seth Anandilal Podar High School, Santa Cruz. Shriyut B.G. Kher will be the guest of honour

BOM. DEPRESSED CLASSES STUDENTS' CONFERENCE : The opening ceremony of the above conference to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at R.M. Bhatt High School, Parel. Mr. R. R. Bhole, M.L.A., will preside. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar will be present

INDIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR : The Bombay Provincial Indian Federation of Labour has arranged a tea-party to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. to greet Mr. A. K. Mukerji, the Secretary of the All-India Indian Federation of Labour.

JAMA'AT-UL-MUSLIMEEN, BOMBAY : The second lecture on Quranic topics will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at the hall of the Jamat, Bhendi Bazar Jn., Wazir Building, the subject being : "Social Organisation of Quran" (Surah al-Mujadilah).

SATYA VIJAYA SPORTS CLUB : The 11th anniversary of the above club and prize distribution of the Indra Kumar Bangera Cricket Challenge Shield will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Aga Khan Building, Dalal St., Fort. Mr. K.T. Chandy will preside.

BOM. YOUTHS' LITERARY & DEBATING ASSOCN. : "Communal unity should precede Indian Independence" will be the subject of a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at the Vanmali Hall premises, Dadar.

BOM. KERALEEYA SAMAJ : The annual General Body meeting of the above Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday) at King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, at 10 a.m (S.T.).

BEST SPORTS CLUB : The 7th annual athletic sports will be held at the Brabourne Stadium at 2-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Mr. A. S. Trollip will preside and Mrs. A. S. Trollip will distribute the prizes.

FIRST JINNAH ELOCUTION COMPETITION : Under the aispices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim Students' Federation the above competition will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Anjuman-i-Islam High School Hall Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, will preside.

Bombay's New Police Commissioner

Mr. H. E. Butler took over charge on Saturday afternoon of the office of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, from Mr. W. R. G. Smith, who has been appointed a member of the Bombay-Sind Public Services Commission.

CHURCH SERVICE : Mar Thoma Syrian Service at the Holy Redeemer Church, Dadar (G.I.P.) to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE : Mr. Subbarao of Bangalore will be giving a discourse on "Kumara-Vyasa" to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Kannada School, Chandawarkar Rd., Matunga, G.I.P.

HANSRAJ MORARJI PUBLIC SCHOOL ANNUAL SPORTS : The annual sports of above will take place to-day (Sunday) from 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. on the school's ground, Nav Gujarat, Andheri, under the presidentship of Shri. K. M. Munshi. Shrimati Lilavati K. Munshi will distribute the prizes.

VANITA VISHRAM ENGLISH SCHOOL : A variety entertainment by the students of the above school will be held to-day at the St. Xavier's College Hall, at 5 p.m. in honour of the Silver Jubilee of the S.N.D.T. Indian Women University Bombay when Mr. H.K. Kripalani, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, will preside

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES : Under the auspices of the Ramakrishna Mission religious discourses will be given to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd., in English on "Bhagawat Geeta" and at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at same place in Hindi on "Teachings of Bhagwan Ramakrishna."

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCN. : Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Residents' Association and other public bodies of Santa Cruz a public meeting of the residents will be held at Seth Anandilal Podar High School, Mahadevi Podar Building Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) to cinsider the steps to be taken to help the public in the present critical times. Mr. A. X. Moraes, J.P has kindly consented to preside.

3 ARTS MUSICAL FUNCTION : To-day (Sunday) at Greens, at 4-30 p.m. Dr. Sufi will speak on "My Wanderings from Afghanistan to Turkey". The mystic archer Arjun will render feats. The noted actor, Mr. Herbert Pinto will appear in a "Spanish Hero" Sheela and Madhu will give nautch-songs. Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji will preside.

FR. PALACIOS INTER-SCHOOL LEAGUE FINALS : The finals will be played to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. between Don Bosco High School and Antonio da Silva High School on the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel. Mr. M.R.A. Baig, Sheriff of Bombay will preside and Mrs. Baig will present trophies. At 4 p.m. on the same ground Lusitanians 'B' will meet the Bombay Port Trust in the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION : "That Religion is the cause of present discontent" will be the subject of a public Urdu debate in the Union hall, at the Court House, opp. St. Xavier High School, Dhobi Talao, to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. Mr. G.A. Moulvi will preside and the proposer will be Mr. R.D. Aurangabadi and the opposer Mr. Laeeq Subzwari

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION & LIBRARY, KALYAN : The 14th annual general body meeting of the above association and the Library will be held in the Municipal Council Hall, Kalyan, to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. Mr. N.C.N. Acharya will inaugurate the meeting. Prof. Pratapgiri Ramamurthi will speak on "The need for separation of the Andhra Province." Telugu drama "Achi" will be enacted.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI : The prize-giving ceremony in connection with the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Elocution and Saraswat Samuha (Bombay) Justice Telang Charity Fund and other special prizes, under the auspices of the S.V.S. Mandali will be held at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samaha, Kandewadi, Bombay, at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) when Rao Saheb J.V. Mazumdar will preside and Mrs. Muzumdar will give away the prizes.

Evacuees From Singapore

A number of evacuees from Singapore are now arriving in Bombay. A committee of non-official gentlemen is assisting the Chief Secretary in attending to the needs of Indian evacuees. As many of the latter have connections in other provinces, they are being despatched to other provinces as soon as possible after arrival.

In the case of Europeans who have no homes or relatives in India, every effort is being made by the Government of Bombay to arrange for their accommodation. It would, however, be of great assistance, if as many as possible could be taken in in private homes. All those who are prepared to take in European evacuees are asked to send their names and addresses to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Secretariat, Bombay.

The matter is urgent and it is requested that these offers should be made immediately.

Foodstuffs Retail Prices

Fair retail prices of several articles of foodstuffs in the Bombay City published by the Controller of Prices, Bombay, for the week beginning from Friday, Feb. 13 are as follows :—

Article.	Per Payle Rs a. p.
RICE COUNTRY JIRASAL :—	
(Bhiwandi) No. 1 Quality	0-15-0 to 1 1 0
(Bhiwandi) No. 2 Quality	0-13-0 to 1 0 0
(Bhiwandi) No. 3 Quality	0-12-0 to 0 14 0
Patni	0 9-9 to 0 10 6
Jowar Sholapur Yellow	0 6-3 to 0 6 6
Bajri Cawnpore No. 1	0 6 6
Bajri Kalpi Ordinary	0 6 6
Gram Bandapur	0 7 0
Gram Shahpura	0 8 0
Turdal Cawnpore Dry	0 9 9
Turdal Surti Oiled (Superior)	0 13 6
Masur Dal Superior	0 8 9
Chana Dal No. 1	0 8 6
	a lb.
Ghee Hatras	0 13 6
Ghee Porbunder	0 15 0
Til Oil	0 3 9
Cocoanut Oil	0 3 6
Indian Sugar Large Grain	0 3 0
Groundnut Oil	0 3 0
	2 boxes
Wimco Matches 50 sticks	0 0 9
Wimco Matches 50 sticks	0 1 0

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 15

Delhi. 1—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m For Indian Troops in the Far-East. 5 Songs from the Screen. 5-30 Idan Bai. 5-45 Ghulam Husain Khan. 6-15 Asad Ali Khan. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For Villagers only. 7-45 It has happened, or Jait Kalyan on Violin 7-50 Jagannath Buwa. 8-10 Iqbal Bano. 8-20 Ghulam Husain Khan. 8-30 Idan Bai. 8-40 Ghulam Husain Khan. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Sipoa Banerji : Sarod. 9-55 Listening Post relayed from B B C. 10 Asad Ali Khan. 10-20 Dholak ke Geet 10-35 Idan Bai.

Bombay I & II Programmes.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m Trumpet solo. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Picked from Pictures. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Marathi Bhavgeets. 9-30 Pandit Rao Nagarkar. 10 Gujarati Ghazal. 10-10 G. M. Durrani. 11 A I R Orchestra 11-15 Ratnamala Koushik. 11-30 News-Play in Marathi. 11-45 G. S. Vellapurkar 12 noon Faiyaz Khan. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 Sanjivani Marathe. 1-15 Gat Tora on Tabla. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music 5 To-morrow. 5-5 G. G. Kharadkar. 5-25 G. M. Durrani. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Ratnamala Koushik. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Bhajan. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Same in Hindustani. 6-30 Pandit Rao Nagarkar. 7 Jaltarang solo. 7-15 Ratnamala Koushik. 7-30 Sanjivani Marathe. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Avinash Vyas. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 American commentary relayed from B B C. 8-45 News-Play in Gujarati. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 Sir Thomas Beecham and His Symphony Orchestra. 10-15 Evelyn Gedge : Violin. 10-30 Hertha Becker : Pianoforte.

41.49 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Three Ghazals. 8-15 Shankar Rao Biniwale : Violin. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 D. Amel : Flute. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1. 11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 6 As in Bomaby 1. 6 Dadra. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 G. M. Durrani. 8-20 Sanjivani Marathe. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Pandit Rao Nagarkar. 9-30 G. M. Durrani. 9-45 Faiyaz Khan

Mr. K. M. Munshi's Congratulations To The Creators Of "Bharat Milap"

"In 'Bharat Milap' you have rendered an appealing episode from Ramayan with great art. You have also succeeded in reproducing to an appreciable extent the atmosphere of the beautiful original."

(Sd.) K M MUNSHI

PRAKASH'S GREAT PICTURE

BHARAT MILAP

(HINDI)

BHARAT BHET

(MARATHI)

TIME DAILY: 11-30 a. m. (Marathi)
2-45 and 5-45 p. m (Hindi)
9 p. m. (Marathi)

NOW IN THIRD WEEK AT MAJESTIC CINEMA

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

2nd WEEK Bride Lost

Bridegroom arrived with a big dowry but at the very moment of marriage the bride was lost and lo—

RANJIT'S STIRRING SOCIAL

Directed by JAYANT DESAI

BETI

Cast: KHURSHID, VASANTI, AROON, Etc.

Daily at 3, 6, 9 p. m.

OPERA HOUSE

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1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 n.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Candidates for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Service opportunities:—Apply with two annas postage for Admission Rules: Principal, Gujarat Telegraph College, Umreth. (15766)

245. ASTROLOGER

Know your Future, Whole Life Reading date to date with full explanation of Horoscope Rs. 5|- Send birth-date, time with Postal Order. S. B. Wazkar, 12, Anantwadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (15697)

MISCELLANEOUS

Are you married or about to be married? We will teach you exactly what you require. Particulars free. H. H. Stores, Delhi. (15719)

327. AGENTS WANTED

To sell Madrasi suitings, shirtings. Commission or pay. No security. "Vamaco Fabrics", Cawnpore. (15765)

6 SIXTH WEEK!

HIS DREAM CAME TRUE!

BECAUSE HE LIVED UP TO HIS IDEALS OF SERVING! HUMANITY!

NEW THEATRES' MOST MEMORABLE MOVIE!

DOCTOR

Starring: BHARATI, PUNKAJ, JYOTI PRAKASH, etc.,

AT

NEW WEST END

Daily 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Sat., Sun., at 1 p.m.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE:—Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only:

Visit Personally,

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.) Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Public Notices

WANTED

CLERKS (UPPER AND LOWER DIVISION) FOR MILITARY OFFICES

Pay: Upper Dn. Clerks. Rs. 95|- 7½-140 (E.B.). 10-300 p.m.

„ Lower Dn. Rs. 45|- 2½-100. Initial Starting of Rs. 60|- given to men fit for service overseas.

Field Service Allowance of 50 per cent of Pay, free rations, clothing and accommodation granted in addition while serving overseas.

QUALIFICATIONS:

UPPER DIVISION CLERKS: Passed Intermediates.

LOWER DIVISION CLERKS: Matriculates or men upto that standard. Previous office experience and knowledge of Type-writing desirable.

APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITING TO NEAREST:—

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„ „ „ Esplanade Maidan, Fort, Bombay.

„ „ „ Mhow (C.I.)

(7304)

WANTED

CLERKS and STOREMEN FOR THE ARMY

Commencing pay Rs. 61|- p.m approximately plus free food, clothing and accommodation. Overseas allowance admissible to candidates required to serve overseas.

Qualifications:—

Age—17 1|2 to 41 years.

Physically fit.

Matriculates or men upto Matriculate standard; previous office and typewriting experience desirable. Chances of promotion excellent.

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(7138)

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HAVILDAR STOREMEN FOR THE ARMY

Commencing Pay Rs. 70|- p. m. approx. plus free food, clothing and accommodation. Chances of Promotion excellent.

Men required to serve overseas are granted additional allowances.

QUALIFICATIONS

Age 20 to 41 years.

Physically fit.

Graduates, but men with good knowledge of English are also eligible.

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Technical Recruiting Office, Mhow (C.I.).

(7303)

SHE SMILES HER WAY INTO YOUR HEARTS!

SEE & HEAR HER IN ATRE PICTURES SPRIGHTLY MARITAL COMEDY

RajaRani

Producer VANMALA

SPECIAL SHOW TO-DAY: 9-30 A.M.

Daily: 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m.

Sat., Sun. at 1 p.m.

2nd Week of Crowds AT CENTRAL

Alleged Palming Of Japanese Bulbs As Dutch

CITY MERCHANTS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

What is alleged to be a colossal fraud on the buying public, in which electric bulbs made in Japan and were restamped with a trade-mark of Holland, was unearthed by the C. I. D., yesterday and culminated in the arrest of nine merchants.

The arrested persons are, Ratilal Shivlal Shah, Janoo, Sakharam, Sultanally Rajaballi, Ashakalli Gulamalli, Mohamedally Allarkhia, Bachoo Nanji, Gulam Husein Mohamedali, Esufalli Musaji and Akbaralli Gulam Husein.

The police stated to-day before Mr. Kantilal C Thakore that they had received information from two buyers that they had sold Japanese bulbs with fraudulent stamps of Holland.

The police traced two places, one at Samuel Street and the other at Nagpada where they allege they seized rubber stamps, presses, cart-loads of inferior bulbs and other material used in stamping. They put under arrest the persons found there. Later they went round to other places where such faked bulbs were marketed, and seized them.

All the accused were ordered to be bailed till the 28th.

THREE DROWNING TRAGEDIES ON SHIVARATRI DAY

On Shivratri Day, three drowning fatalities are reported to have occurred in the city. A man and his eldest son met with their tragic death at Chowpatty while another 11 year old boy was drowned in the sea at Gateway of India

FATHER AND SON DROWNED

On Friday morning Shankar Govind Pundit, residing at Angrewadi Girgaum, along with his three sons went to Chowpatty to take bath in the sea, as it was Mahashivratri Day. First he took his two younger sons in the sea for a dip, and after about 5 minutes he brought them back to the shore. Then he took his 12-year son Dattatraya Pundit into the sea for a dip, but unfortunately both of them were drowned. The dead body of the father was brought to the shore by a fisherman and was recognised by a friend, who was looking after the other children of the deceased on the shore. As there was a huge crowd when Dattatraya was looked for he could not be found but later on his dead body was also recovered in the afternoon

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING

Dattaram Pawaskar (11) and his twin brother Vijaya, a resident of Colaba, went to take their bath in the sea near the Gateway of India.

Both the brothers were seen struggling when a police constable jumped into the sea and rescued Vijaya while Dattaram was drowned. His body was found floating in the sea later on in the afternoon.

The City Coroner recorded the verdicts of accidental drowning at the inquest held on the body to day

DRIVERS RELEASED ON BAIL

Ali Bahadur Khan, a B.E.S.T. bus-driver was put up before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, this morning on a charge of negligent driving.

It was alleged by the police that on Thursday afternoon when the accused was driving bus, No. 2113 along the Walkeshwar Road towards Bandstand he drove it on the wrong side, with the result that a pedestrian was knocked down.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail till February 28.

Another Accident

In another case that came up before he same magistrate Shanker Dattatrya was charged by the police with a similar offence.

It was stated that the accused, while driving car No. 6230 along Sandhurst Road on Thursday had knocked down a pedestrian.

The accused was allowed bail till February 28.

Plea For More Ships To Indian Evacuees

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Raj Bahadur Virjeedaya, President of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, who arrived here from Rangoon, has sent a telegram to the Hon. Mr. M. S. Aney, Member for Indian Overseas, Government of India, requesting him to devote more attention to the evacuees. He urges Mr. Aney to throw open the land routes for a more free use and to arrange for more ships for the evacuees.—United Press.

Saved Man But Occasioned Collision

Tactful Driving Prevents Serious Consequence In City Bus Accident

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Further details are available today regarding the accident in which two B. E. S. T. service buses were involved yesterday.

It appears that a 'D' route double-decker bus which was going along the road near the Bombay Central Station yesterday afternoon in trying to avoid running over a man who was walking straight into it, swerved and dashed into another 'G' route single decker but which was also coming along the same road.

The collision being a head-on collision the impact of the crash would have resulted in very serious damage, had it not been for the careful handling of the situation by the drivers of both the buses.

Only six persons were slightly injured with minor abrasions and gashes. Among the injured were four passengers, one driver and one conductor.

None of the passengers have been detained in hospital.

The conductor though not seriously injured is kept under observation at the J. J. Hospital.

The report that a dozen possengers including children were seriously injured, is contradicted by the authorities of the traffic department of the B. E. S.T., who also confirmed the facts stated above.

The damage to the buses though not negligible is not considered to be very serious.

NO CHANGE IN LEAGUE POSITION

Jinnah's Charge Against Hindus

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

"Muslim League and Myself, we have made our position repeatedly clear as to what our policy and attitude towards the prosecution of the war and the defence of our people on the soil on which we live and I have nothing more to add," replied Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, to a question, in a Press interview this morning, as to whether the latest development in the Far Eastern situation did not warrant any change in the attitude of the League towards war effort.

"The recent resolutions of the Muslim League Working Committee at Nagpur leave no room for any misunderstanding." Mr. Jinnah pointed out, and added, "So far as the Muslim League is concerned, nothing new has happened or no developments have taken place which require any further statement from me."

Referring to Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek's visit, he said "I convey the goodwill and the good wishes to him of Muslim India and I am sure that the traditional hospitality of our land will not fail."—A. P

AZAD EXTENDS STAY IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Feb. 14.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, has extended his stay in Lahore till Feb. 16.

He again addressed the members of the Congress Assembly party for about an hour, and is anxious to solve their various problems before his departure. A general meeting of the party has been convened for to-morrow to elect the Leader and the Deputy Leaders.

Khan Bahadur Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani, Parliamentary Secretary, Punjab, had half an hour's interview with Maulana Azad this afternoon. A group of nationalist Muslims also met the Congress President.—A. P.

It has taken BOMBAY by Storm!

It's Emotional Appeal Is Irresistible

MURLI MOVIETONE'S Movie Marvel

Starring: SNEHPRABHA and ISHWARLAL

Director: RAM DARYANI

Produced at RANJIT

A Supreme Release

NOW IN FULL SWING AT

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

Matinee at 1-30 on Sat., Sun. & Holidays

24th WEEK 24th

24th WEEK 24th

MINERVA'S HISTORICAL

SIKANDAR

Director:—SOHRAB MODI

Having its Popular Run at MINERVA

To-day—Shows Nos. 528, 529, 530, 531

Daily 3 Shows 3-30, 6-15, 9 p.m.

Sat. Sun. & Holidays 1-00 p.m. Matinee Extra.

An Evergreen Release

HIS SONGS

Unite the Rich and the Poor

Hear

SURENDRA

in his heart-throbbing melodies

in NATIONAL'S

Gavile

With

ROSE

in her most enchanting performance

Directed by: R. Thakur

Produced by: Mehboob

SWASTIK

TALKIES

PATHE

Daily: 3, 6 and 9 p.m.

Matinee today at 12 Noon

THE STAR YOU LOVE TO LOVE

Is Back TO STEAL YOUR HEART AGAIN

DRAMATIC

NASEEM

RETURNS MORE MAGNETIC THAN EVER

IN TAJ MAHAL'S

UJALA

with PRITHVIRAJ, MUBARAK, RATANBAI, MIRZA MUSHARRAF

Directed By: K. M. MULTANI

PREMIERE FEB. 21.

LAMINGTON

HOSPITAL DAY RACES

Sanjagh Sa'ad Pays Rs. 1,081

Highland Sprig Wins Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Plate

(From Our Correspondent)

A moderate crowd witnessed the meeting held in aid of Bombay hospitals at Mahalaxmi.

Sanjagh Sa'ad, a rank outsider won the opening event from Khazanchi and Barq al Ilah. The winner rewarded his backers with Rs. 1,081 for each ticket, which is the biggest dividend of the season.

In the Convalescent Plate (Div. II) Umeim scored from Boonian and Pukar. The much fancied Sahran disappointed.

Kaid Saud annexed the hospital Fund Plate (Div. II) from Metro and Fadilhat al Garb. Zamil al Iraq placed fourth and Nalini II fifth. The last-named should do better over a longer distance.

The start in the Sir J. J. Hospital Plate was poor but the raging-favourite Iceland, cleverly handled by Evans, just managed to win by a head from Victor and English Rose finished another short head behind.

Radio Man had a big following and scored a pillar-to-post victory in the St. George's Hospital Plate.

Moss, the market-choice, obliged in the Sir J. J. Hospital Plate from the fancied Church Bell and Diana.

The Maharaja of Gwalior's Shamsher Jung, Bromley up, came from a backward position to beat Sagir Dahman on the post. The three-year-old Arab who has won for the first outing in the country is sure to win many races.

Highland Sprig, Davison up, won in the last event, the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Plate from Ayesha and Toltec. Apsapi, the best-backed, who was shut up on the rails finished on fourth and should be given another chance when saddled.

Among the jockeys, Evans and Bromley scored doubles while P. Khade, Raffaele, Britt and Davison rode each a winner.

As many as 80 punters collected Rs. 99—on the double tote. Six nominators of the treble event were each rewarded with Rs. 2,460-8-0.

THE CONVALESCENT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr M D Abraham's SANJAGH SA'AD 8-9 P. Khade 1
Mr E G Merchant's KHAZANCHI 8-9 F. Shah 2
Mr J J Shohet's BARQ AL ILAH 8-1 Uttamsingh 3
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's WELLINGTON 7-9 S. Chavan 4
Not run: Jaishri.
Won by 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 38 seconds
Tote paid: Win Rs. 1,081. Places Rs. 205, Rs. 58 and Rs. 67.
Favourite: Riman.
Winner trained by Moosa.

THE CONVALESCENT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Prince Jaswant Singhji's UMEIM 7-9 Raffaele 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's BOONIAN 8-5 Roberts 2
Mr Osman Chotani's PUKAR 8-2 Bromley 3
Mrs. S H Agha's PICCOLO 8-13 Sibbritt 4
All ran.
Won by neck, short head, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 37 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 79 and Rs. 31.
Favourite: Sahran.
Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE HOSPITAL FUND PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Kumar Shri Harishchandrasinhji of Lathi's KAID SAOUD 8/2. Evans 1
Mr. G.A. Jasdanwalla's METRO 8/12, Jadhav 2
Mr. Yussuf Rajwan's FADHILAT AL GARB 8/3, B. McQuade 3
The Chief of Bilkha's ZAMIL AL IRAQ 7/12, cd. 7/13, Southey 4
Not run: Zahir 8/2.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths neck, short-head.
Time: 1 min. 22 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 57 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 34 and Rs. 35 for places.
Winner trained by D.M. Mistry

THE SIR J.J. HOSPITAL PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Abid H. Doctor's ICELAND 8/9, Evans 1
H.H. Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's VICTOR 8/6, Sibbritt 2
Mr. S.A.A. Annamalai Chettiar's ENGLISH ROSE 8/8, Davison 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PICK ME UP 8/4, Bromley 4
Not run: Money Gold 8/6, Pomp 8/7, Ardsollus 8/2.
Won by head, short-head, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 3 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 35 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 17 and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by Aga Cumberally.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr. A. Higgins' RADIO MAN 8/9, Bromley 1
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's VALENTIA JINKS 8/6, Tait 2
The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's CHOWRANGI 8/0, Raffaele 3
Messrs. D.G. Hill and E.C. Forsyth's SPOTLIGHT 8/5, cd. 7/12, Amir Ahmed 4
Not run: Gold Gainer 7/7, Murdock 7/4.
Won by neck, short-head, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 56 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 32 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 39 and Rs. 51 for places.
Winner trained by owner.

THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 5 furlongs.
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's MOSS 7/12, Britt 1
Mrs. D.G. Hill's CHURCH BELL 8/4, Marrable 2
Mr. R.J. Sigtia's DIANA 8/11, Evans 3
The Hon. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SUZANNE 7/11, Peacock 4
Not run: Liberty 8/4.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, head, 1 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 2 3/4 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 39 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 17 and Rs. 14 for places.
Winner trained by M.C. Patel.

THE HOSPITAL FUND PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SHAMSHER JUNG 7/9, Bromley 1
Mrs. Justice's SAGIR DAHMAN 8/2, Davison 2
Mr. J.B. Reporter's REFORMER 8/12, Evans 3
H.H. Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's JARIR 8/4, Sibbritt 4
Not run: Great Star 9/3, Prince Hilal 9/0, Aawat Dahman 8/2
Won by short-head, 1/2 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 21 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 30 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 20 and Rs. 20 for places.
Winner trained by Aziz Mahomed

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
H.H. the Prince of Berar's HIGHLAND SPRIG 9/4, Davision 1
Maharaj Kumar Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda's AYESHA 8/0, Evans 2
Mr. A.S. Tyebjee's TOLTEC 8/2. B. McQuade 3
Mrs. Justice's APSAPI 8/6, Jones 4
Not run: Nuit-de-Noel 8/11, Clarify 8/5.
Won by 1 length, head, short-head.
Time: 1 min. 13 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 165 for win; Rs. 59 Rs 23 and Rs. 137 for places.
Winner trained by J.H. Mashai
Daily Tote Double 80 tickets Rs. 99 each.
Daily Tote Treble 6 tickets Rs. 2,460/8 each.

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Ranji Trophy Cricket

Bombay's Narrow Lead Over Northern India

LAHORE, Feb. 14.

Mantri and Tarapore, overnight not-outs, continued their innings when the second semi-final of the Ranji Trophy Tournament, between Bombay and Northern India Cricket Association, was continued this morning in bright weather.

Chunilal created a sensation by clean bowling Mantri, with the first-ball (76-4-35). V. M. Merchant, now occupied the crease. The Bombay skipper soon got going and the rate of scoring increased. And the first century was signalled after 120 minutes play.

First bowling change of the day was made at 109, Jehangir Khan relieving Chunilal. Bombay met with a sudden collapse at 112, losing two of their star batsmen at the same total. Tarapore, when he was ten, was given l b w to Habibullah and Merchant was caught in the next over by Agha Sarfraz at midoff off Jehangir Khan.

Rangnekar who had joined Merchant after Tarapore's departure left five runs later. Khot and U. M. Merchant then became associated.

When the teams adjourned for lunch the total was 165 for seven wickets. Khot batting 25 and U. M. Merchant batting 25.

Khot got a life in the second ball after lunch when he was dropped at second slip by Chunilal off Jehangir Khan. After this Khot became more aggressive and soon reached his individual fifty. Two hundred of the innings was telegraphed at this stage in 255 minutes. Bombay passed the N.I.C.A. first innings total of 211 at 2-30 p.m. At this stage Khot's score was 58 and U. M. Merchant 39. New ball was taken at 216 and Jehangir Khan clean bowled U. M. Merchant for 43. Khot-Merchant partnership had added 99 runs in 96 minutes.

Raiji joined Khot, who greeted his new partner with two boundaries off Jehangir Khan. Hitting four successive boundaries off Chunilal, Khot, who was executing some excellent strokes all round the wicket, reached his ninety, when he broke his bat and had to change it. When he was 91 Khot lifted Chunilal for a big hit but was dropped by Anwar Hussain at deep midoff. This was his second life. However Khot was sent back when he lifted the same bowler in his next over where Ramparkash standing near the boundary line made no mistake. Khot thus missed his century by five runs. The outgoing batsman had been at the wicket for 123 minutes and his score included sixteen fours. (253/9/95). Bhalerao, the last man in, joined Raiji but was soon run out. Bombay's first innings concluded for a total of 257 runs.

SCORES:—

N.I.C.A. (1ST INNINGS)	...	211
BOMBAY (1ST INNINGS.)		
Mistry b Chunilal	...	1
Kadhi c Sharif b Jehangir Khan.		2
Mantri b Chunilal	...	35
Ibrahim c Ramprakash b Jehangir Khan	...	24
Tarapore l b w Habibullah	...	10
Vijya Merchant c Agha Sarfaraz b Jehangir Khan	...	25
Rangneker c Chunilal b Jehangir-Khan	...	0
Khot c Ram Prakash b Chunilal..		95
U. M. Merchant b Jehangir Khan		43
Raiji (not out)	...	1
Bhalerao run out	...	3
Extras	...	18
Total	...	257

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Jehangir Khan 38/9/50/5. Chunilal 34.5/11/81/3.
Habibullah 24/6/77/1. Agha Sarfaraz 9/0/31/0.
Fall of wickets 1/2, 2/5, 3/47, 4/76, 5/112, 6/112, 7/118, 8/217, 9/253, 10/257.
At close of play on the second a day N.I.C.A. had made ninetwo runs for five wickets Ramparkash batting 11, Jehangir Khan batting 2.—A. P.

N. I. C. A. (SECOND INNINGS).

Score:—

Nazar Mohd., st Mantri, b Bhalerao	...	38
Jagdishlal, c Raiji, b Tarapore	...	36
Gulzar Mohd., st Mantri, b Bhalerao	...	0
Mohd. Sharif, c Khot, b Tarapore		0
Anwar Hussain, c and b Tarapore		4
Ram Parkash, batting	...	11
Jehangir Khan, batting	...	2
Extras	...	1
Total (for five wickets)	...	92

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Khot 10/4/19/0; Rangnekar 8/0/5/0; V. M. Merchant 4/0/11/0; Raiji 3/0/15/0; Tarapore 10/2/25/3; Bhalerao 5/2/16/2. A. P

Deputation To Abul Kalam Azad

LAHORE, February 14.

A deputation on behalf of the Detenus Relief Committee composed of Dr. Gopichand Bhargawa and Sardar Mangal Singh, M.L.A., (Central) met Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, and apprised him of new restrictions imposed on the detenus in the matter of interviews etc., by the Punjab Government.

Maulana Azad gave the deputationists a patient and sympathetic hearing and assured them that he would do his best to get their grievances redressed before leaving Lahore.

Maulana Azad is likely to stay for a day more in Lahore according to the present programme.—United Press.

Jinnah's Address Postponed

SERAJGANJ, Feb. 14.

The Bengal Provincial Muslim League Conference commenced here this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. A large number of delegates and visitors assembled in a huge pandal.

Mr. Abdul Rashid, M.L.A., welcomed the audience whereafter Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, ex-Finance Minister, Bengal, and Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, read his report. Mr. Jinnah being indisposed postponed his presidential speech till to-morrow.—United Press.

BOM PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION: Under the auspices of the Union a general meeting of the members will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p m. at Chowpatty. Sjt. Vasant Velinker will preside. Sjts. K.F Nariman, Asoka Mehta, Purshottam Tricumdas N.T. Phadke, M.L. Shah and others will address.

Reference Of Cases Of 'Defence' Detenus

Maxwell Refuses To Be Drawn Out About Sarat Bose

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

Questions on the arrest of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose were raised in the Central Assembly this morning.

Replying to supplementaries by Mr. K. C. Neogy, whether it was a fact that cases of persons detained under the Defence of India Rules were proposed to be referred to a committee consisting of High Court Judges, and if so whether similar procedure was contemplated in the case of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member, stated that certain machinery would be set up in various provinces; but he was not prepared to say anything regarding Mr. Bose.

Pressed further whether the Government would consider the case of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, the Home Member stated that the matter would be considered in due course.

Sir Henry Gidney asked whether the Forward Bloc had dealings with the enemy.

The Home Member stated that it did not arise out of the question.—United Press.

Excess Profits Tax

The collection of the excess profits tax for the nine months ended December 31, 1941 was about Rs. three crores, said Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, amid cries of "hear hear" in reply to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the Assembly at question time this morning. The number of assessees who had been called to submit returns under the act was 3,500. The number of returns so far submitted for the excess profits tax assessment was 4,538, which included returns for the second chargeable accounting period, 1,955 assessment had been completed, and 1,215 other cases were disposed of without assessments orders, as there was no liability and the number of assessments pending before the officers was 1,368.

MEASURES FOR EMERGENCY

Indicating the general nature of the measures on which Government are constantly engaged against internal disturbances, Sir Reginald Maxwell said in reply to Mr. Lalchand Navalrai; "All powers which could be foreseen as necessary to control the public in war emergencies and to preserve public safety have been provided under the Defence of India Rules and by special legislation such as the penalties (enhancement) ordinance and the special criminal courts ordinance; and arrangements for delegation of powers to local officers have been made in such a way as to secure their effective and immediate exercise.

"As part of its general arrangements for civil defence the civil defence Department is organizing all possible measures to maintain morale and avoid panic in any war emergency.

ADDITIONAL POLICE

"The police forces throughout the country have been strengthened by the enlistment of about 30,000 additional police and this process is still going on. In addition some 65 000 Civic Guards have been enrolled, and one of their duties will be to assist in the maintenance of order under war conditions.

Special care is being taken to keep a watch on individuals or organizations likely to assist the enemy by promoting disorder, and a certain number of persons have already been detained for that reason. In Calcutta, for instance a number of goondas have been placed under detention, as it was found that they were taking advantage of the blackout to commit depredations.

"I cannot, of course, give details of the action taken by each province under its own authority. But all provinces are working on the lines which I have indicated, and there is constant consultation between them and the Centre on the subject. Most provinces, including Sind, have already appointed officers on special duty to work ou plans of action, and precautions to prevent disturbances will naturally be included in such plans.

While Government can and must take all possible precautions in this matter, I should like to point out that the public themselves can do much to make these precautions effective by full co-operation with the authorities and by lending their services wherever they are wanted. The public can also help in preventing deterioration of morale which could lead to panic and disorder by steadfastly setting their faces against alarmist rumours and against all activities and propaganda calculated to weaken public confidence or to impair the national spirit of resistance to the enemy."

CONGRESS CIVIL DEFENCE MEASURES

Mr. K. C. Neogy asked what was the Government's attitude to voluntary private organisations such as the Congress had in mind.

The Home Member: The Civil Defence Department will make the attitude clear shortly.

Maulana Zafarali asked whether the impression was correct that the Government looked with suspicion on Congress and Muslim League organising A.R.P. and other safety measures.

Sir Reginald: Government want the co-operation of all bodies who have the same objects themselves.

Mr. Chattopadhyaya asked if Government were aware that the Bengal Government was setting its face against these organisations. The Home Member: I am not aware of that.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS RULED OUT

A dozen adjournment motions were either ruled out by the Chair or disallowed by the Governor-General in the Assembly to-day.

Mr. Govind Deshmukh's motion regarding the cost of training of Australian officers for appointment in the Indian army was held out of order by the Chair which observed that it was based on a misconception.

Sir Gurunath Bewoor, Additional Defence Secretary, reiterated the statement he had made in the earlier session that no expenditure had been incurred by Indian on the training of these officers. No Australian, he added had been or was being trained at present in any of the officers training institutions in India.

Bhai Parmanand attempted to raise the question of the Kazaks with reference to reports of looting by them of Indian traders. Mr. Caroe, ex-General Affairs Secretary, pointed out that the suggestion made in the motion that these Kazaks made an inroad into Almora was incorrect. They never entered British India or the United Provinces. The motion was disallowed.

Sardar Sant Singh had a motion to discuss "the misuse" of the Defence of India Act in the Punjab in arresting traders who were observing hartal. The Chair held that the arrests were made in the ordinary course of law and could not form the subject of an adjournment motion.

In a brief sitting devoted to non-official bills to-day, the Central Assembly referred three bills to select committees, sent two into circulation and agreed to the introduction of three new bills.

The House adjourned till Monday, February 16.—A. P.

PEOPLE'S BRIGADE

Nariman On Unity Of Control During Air Raids

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., has sent the following letter to the General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

Your circular letter dated 4th February, inviting me to join the general body of P. V. B. was received by me on 8th, it bears postal mark of 7th, hence it was impossible for me, as desired in the letter to reply by 6th.

Nobody could find fault with the very laudable aims and object as mentioned in the Constitution, and everybody should endorse the very commendable mission of creating confidence and sense of security at the time of emergency; still you will excuse me if I venture to make a few friendly suggestions more in the spirit of co-operation and with a view to achieve the object in view.

You will agree that, at times of such grave emergencies and crisis, it is quite essential to have unitary control and direction, otherwise there is bound to be greater confusion and panic, resulting in increasing the danger and disaster; hence it is desirable to make it absolutely clear as to what will be the position of the New organisation, P. V. B. "vis-a-vis" the existing official organisation, A. R. P. Clause (c) Part II 'Aims and Objects' states that "P. V. B. will work in harmony and co-operation with any other organisation for similar ends" I presume you mean official A. R. P. without expressly naming it.

I feel that in matters of emergency and crisis, such as an hostile air-raid or naval attack, so far as safety and relief measures are concerned, there must be one command and direction: it may be either official or non-official: otherwise in the event of a conflict or directions, instead of the expected 'harmony and co-operation' there is bound to be more panic and confusion, resulting in general disaster, and thus defeating the very object of these organisations. Although you declare in your Constitution that P. V. B. will be non-communal and non-political, still I am afraid, that in view of the existing deplorable state of distrust and suspicion, the other non-Congress parties and organisations will not join it, particularly when the office-bearers of B. P. C. C. are to be ex-officio office-bearers of P. V. B. and, apart from general advisory body, the general control and direction is to be with the Congress.

I find in to-day's paper that Muslim League is already contemplating similar move, and I should not be surprised if Hindu-Mahasabha under Dr. Savarkar and Independent Party under Dr. Ambedkar should desire separate P. V. B.'s of their own: you can well imagine a state of general confusion, panic and helplessness, in the event of four or five bodies issuing equal numbers of conflicting directions at a time of very grave emergency and public danger.

Besides, with all your desire to render public service and rescue suffering humanity, for want of proper resources and lack of power and materials, non-official efforts cannot achieve the same results as the official body: such as commandeering of transports, requisitioning fire-brigades, arranging medical relief on large scale, vacating areas and restricting other normal activities and movements and lastly control of unruly and undesirable elements. Congress can only depend upon voluntary co-operation and willing submission, which would be 'broken reeds' to rely upon: certain effective and coercive powers must be exercised to control such an emergency situation and these powers can be exercised only through officials, deputed under the Defence of India Rules and other emergency measures.

In view of the above difficulties and serious handicaps, I venture to suggest that P. V. B. as well as all such other non-official and popular organisations could only do beneficent and useful work, if they agree to unitary directions, and supplement the work already started by the existing organisation. Otherwise, in spite of all the protestations for co-operation and harmony, in actual working, it must develop into a sort of parallel body, and God save the city if half a dozen such organisations crop up, each with its separate programme and control, making the confusion worst confounded.

I believe when there is a question of saving human lives and rescuing suffering humanity and also protecting valuable property, efficiency and thoroughness alone should count and no other considerations would weigh.

It is in that spirit, more as a friendly suggestion than as carping criticism that, I have submitted my views for consideration of your General Body.

On hearing from you on the above subject and as soon as the position is clear, I shall very willingly and wholeheartedly offer my services to serve in any capacity for which I am considered fit.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) K. F. NARIMAN.

P. V. B.

Office-Bearers Elected

The organisational work in connection with the People's Volunteer Brigade has been all but completed by the announcement of the personnel of the General body of the P. V. B. and the election of the office-bearers at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Saturday evening. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai presided.

Mr. S. K. Patil, general secretary of the B. P. C. C., read out a list of 228 prominent citizens who have agreed to join the general body either individually or as representatives of various organisations. These include practically all the Congress M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s in the city, presidents of District Congress Committee members of the B. P. C. C. members of the Municipal Corporation. Among the non-Congressmen who have consented to join the general body are Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Shantidas Askuran, Messrs. R. D. Birla, Walchand Hirachand, J. C. Setalvad, K. R. P. Shroff, Krishnadas Madhavji Thackersey, Mahomedbhoy Rowji, Ali Mohamed Mecklai, N. M. Joshi, Lady Vithaldas Thackersey and Dr. K. A. Hamid.

THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS ENROLLED

Mr. Patil also announced that recruitment of volunteers had been going on for three days and nearly a thousand volunteers had already been enrolled. So far 29 doctors of the city had voluntarily offered their services to the P. V. B.

Among the institutions which had agreed to send representatives to the general body are the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, Bombay Kariana Merchants' Association, the Swadeshi Market and the Bombay Sindhi Association. More associations and individuals are expected to join the body.

Mr. Bhiwanji Arjun Khimji then moved and Mr. S. L. Silam seconded that Mr. S. K. Patil be elected general secretary of the general body of the P. V. B. The motion was carried unanimously. The B. P. C. C. also elected Dr. M. D. D. Gilder as the medical officer in charge of the P. V. B. and Mr. Ashok Mehta as the G. O. C.

Mr. S. K. Patil proposed that the constitution of the P. V. B. be so amended as to set up a Board of Control of 25 members instead of the 15 now prescribed. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai explained that this was intended to accomodate all such interests as may be willing to co-operate in the work of the P. V. B. The amendment was unanimously accepted.

Municipal Schools Handicrafts Exhibition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The opening ceremony of the Exhibition of Handicrafts and sewing articles organised by the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee at the premises of the Gilder Tank Municipal School was performed this evening by Seth Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, a member of the Corporation. A large gathering consisting of Municipal school teachers and students was present on the occasion. The exhibition contained various articles of household use, all prepared by the students of the municipal schools. An interesting programme of Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu dialogues and songs was presented by the students.

Declaring the exhibition open Seth Vithaldas said that the necessity of training children in handicrafts was admitted on all hands, and the Corporation therefore had done well in devoting a little of its time, money and energy in that direction.

Sind Premier Confers With Azad

LAHORE, February 14.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh, Premier of Sind, Dr. Choithram Gidwani and Mr. Sidhwa again met Maulana Azad today in connection with the constitutional issue in Sind. The talks wil be resumed in the evening, when an agreed formula is expected to be evolved.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh will leave for Karachi tomorrow evening.—A. P.

Punjab Satyagraha Arrests

LAHORE Feb. 14.

One hundred and twenty-five traders were arrested to-day in Lahore for offering anti-Sales Tax Satyagraha.—United Press.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, February 14

LONDON :—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 2 months
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Four months.
B. C. RATES :—
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 5/32
NEW YORK :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs. 326 1/2
Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2; 3 1/2
MONTREAL :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs. 293 3/4
Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47.
JAVA :—
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 56
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62
BERNE :—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40.
STOCKHOLM :—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95
SINGAPORE :—
Banks sellig T T Rs. 157 1/4 nominal; D D Rs. 157 1/4 nominal.
Banks buying T T Rs. 153 1/2 nominal; D D Rs. 152 1/4 nominal.
Cross Rates Sh. 2/3 3/4, 2/4 3/16
MEXICO :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pes 19.5 21.5
LISBON :—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nominal; D D Esc 7.35 nominal.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20
NEW YORK :—
Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Dull.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/8 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 2 months 1/2 per cent.
3 to 5 months 3/4 per cent.
9 months 1 per cent.
Tone :—Easy

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Absence Of Business

Bombay, February 14

The local share bazar was officially open to-day but no business was done.

In the meantime there was a move to consider the present situation.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, February 14

Opening a little steadier in sympathy with cotton market, the share market showed a further improvement on scattered buying. Tata Deferreds opened at 1485 and finished at 1500. Tata Ordinaries improved from 277 to 280. Bombay Dyeings were quoted better at 1075. Indian Irons however were lower at 21-8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :

Tata Deferreds (1490) 1485 1500
Tata Ordinaries (276) 277 280
Tata Ordinary 280; Tata Deferred 1500; Indian Iron 21/8; Steel Corpn of Bengal 13/8; Bombay Dyeing 1075; Central India 315; Century 335; Gokak 220; Kohinoor 435; Simplex 160; Andhra Valley 1635; Tata Hydro 165; Tata Power 1530; Associated Cement 153; Belapur 217/8; Bombay Burma (old) 285.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, February 13.

After a rather dull opening tended to improve helped by bear covering, values closing mostly unchanged to shade higher. Giltedged tended to be firm. Old Consols gained a quarter while oils ruled quietly firm throughout. Industrials opened lower but finished higher on the balance including stores which again fluctuated considerably but Imp tobacco lost another sixteen while Cable Wireless issues lost a point. Argentine rails receded a quarter.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, February 14

Following a rise of 18 pts in the New York cotton futures, the local market opened firm at Rs. 188/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 189 under scattered buying, but at rise there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 187. At this level there appeared moderate support and Broach stood at Rs. 187/8.

Indian cotton is the cheapest agriculturist produce in this country and therefore it is the safest investment. The market is anxiously awaiting some constructive development out of the meeting between the Government and trade representatives.

There was active professional buying and all offerings were well absorbed. Broach A/M advanced to Rs. 192/12 when the rise was checked by long liquidation and prices reacted to Rs. 191/8. The market steadied at this level with buying and selling balanced. Prices improved to Rs. 192/8 and again ruled quiet. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under :—

BROACH April/May	Rs.	191	12	0
BROACH July/August		201	12	0
OOMRA March		153	4	0
OOMRA May		158	4	0
OOMRA July		162	4	0
BENGAL March		127	8	0
BENGAL May		130	0	0
BENGAL July		133	0	0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, February 14

Fine White Java sugar per cwt. :—
Java ready from Bond Rs. 18-0-0
Indian sugars ready :—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 17-9-0 to 18-0-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 18-0-0 to 18-14-0
Buland Rs. 19-0-0
Chinni Lisa Rs. 30-4-0
Bombay Group March delivery Rs. 13-10-0
Tone :—Steady.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, February 14

Linseed May	Rs.	9	1	0
Wheat May		6	15	3

GOLD & SILVER

Brisk Demand For Cash

Bombay, February 14

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York. London silver quotations were unchanged with Spot and forward quoted at 23 1/2d and 23 9/16d respectively. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3 and forward parity was Rs. 62-12-6. The local market was active with a brisk demand for cash demand for gold and silver and prices firmed up to new high levels.

Quotations were as under :—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	50	4	0
Fagan		48	13	0
Sovereigns		37	0	0

SILVER

Ready		71	8	0
Fagan		65	9	0

LONDON SILVER

London, February 13

Spot	23	1/2
Forward	23	1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, February 13

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-8-0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, February 14

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		131	128	125	122
M G Punjab		131	128	125	122
M G Rajputana		137	134	131	128
M G Oomra No. 3	152	149	146	143	
M G C P No. 1	188	185	182	179	
M G C P No. 2	164	161	158	155	
M G Broach No. 2		181	178	175	172

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay February 14

	Old	Ready	Feb
Bengal Fine	110-13	127/30	...
Berar	114-19	149/51	...
C. P. 1	134-39	179/81	...
C. P. 2	117-19	157/59	...
Khandesh	85-90	114/17	...
Muglai	90-92	124/27	Fine
Broach	110-15	.....	—13
Broach Low	90-95	.....	..

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, February 14

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

12-2-42.	This year	Last year
Khandesh 37	51,085	72,005
Central India 414	17,156	75,489
Barsi and Nagar 313	37,884	67,092
Hyderabad/Gaorani	6,681	21,653
Berar 1,482	127,778	232,946
Central Provinces 488	57,469	44,780
Total Oomras 2,734	298,053	513,965
Dholeras 469	22,364	35,889
N W Provinces	1,021	1,006
Rajputana	378	3,392
Sind-Punjab 1,242	290,299	289,182
Broach 5 984	87,541	16,314
Coompta & Dharwar	6,578	28,826
Westerns-Northerns	6,140	29,926
Cocoanada	...	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	8,680	522
Total 19,429	683,984	919,861
Arrived by road to 5th February 1942	72,500	132,250

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, February 14

Wheat May	0	6	6
Linseed May	0	9	6
Groundnut May	3	8	0
Castorseed May	3	8	0
Cottonseed May	1	12	9
Silver 1st settlement	0	14	0
Gold 1st settlement	1	8	0

COTTON PARITY

Broach April/May below New York May 1,137 cent points at exchange 331.

Broach July/August below New York July 1,113 cent points at exchange 331.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, February 14

Groundnuts February—				
Opening	Rs.	43	4	0
Highest		43	13	0
Lowest		43	2	0
Closing		43	9	6
Cottonseeds May—				
Opening		44	10	0
Highest		44	14	6
Lowest		44	4	0
Closing		44	10	6
Castorseeds May—				
Opening		25	4	0
Highest		25	4	9
Lowest		25	2	0
Closing		25	4	0
Cottonseeds May—				
Opening		40	12	0
Highest		41	0	0
Lowest		40	12	0
Closing		41	0	0

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay, February 14

5426 bags copra; 548 bags ginger; 1040 bags pepper; 29 bags bell metal; 100 cases c/d soap, 4090 cases candle, 193 cases shell tax; 90 bags pig lead; 100 tins rubber latex; 419 bundles soft wood packing cases; 116 bundles wooden shooks; 743 chests tea; 57 pkgs rubber scrap; 199 bales cotton yarn.

EXPORTS

2575 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 1561 bags psyllium husk D Abraham and Sons; 130 bags flea seed husk D Abraham and Sons; 200 bags gum Harakhchand Makanjee; 150 bags gum Esabhai Valimahomed and Co; 12 drums lemon grass oil Tulsidas Khimji; 10 drums palma rosa oil A Fidaalli and Co; 9 pots palma rosa oil Volkart Bros; 792 bags poppyseed Produce Dealers Ltd; 405 bags dry ginger Produce Dealers Ltd; 504 bags dry ginger S M Rajgor and Co; 836 bags licorice roots S M Rajgor and Co; 1260 bags dry ginger M Bhuta and Co; 800 bags dry ginger H K Kesharwalla; 200 bags shelled almonds seeds Habib Rawji and Co; 823 bags licorice roots D Abraham and Sons; 133 bags dry chillies Gandhi Bros; 399 bags gum Khona Bros; 20 cases cardamom seeds H K Kesharwalla.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London February 13

T T London on :—
New York, Madrid, Montreal, Zurich and Stockholm, sellers and buyers unchanged.

LONDON SEEDS

London, February 13

Rozario Santa Fe	22/7 1/2
Barletta Russo	22/9

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH

New York : February 14.

Previous closing	18.43
To-day's opening	18.48
Difference	+5
To-day's closing	not received

BROACH EXPECTATION

Not received.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York : February 14.

Following are the New York opening ranges :—
March (18.17/17) 18.48/48
May (18.36/33) 18.63/63
July (18.46/45) 18.75/74

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London : February 14.

SEEDS

Castorseeds February/March (£20 5/8 sellers) closed
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta February/March (£20 11/16 sellers) closed
Linseed La Plata February/March (£19) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast February/March (£18 7/8 East Coast India shipment; £19 1/8 West Coast India shipment) closed.

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES.

T.T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York : February 14.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T.T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London : February 14.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION.

London : February 14.

London Gold (£8/8/0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London : February 14.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York : February 14.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—
General Motors (dol 32 1/4) not received
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 3/8) not received
United States Steel Common (dol 51) not received
United States Steel Preference (unquoted)

Deputation On Hedge Contracts

Mr. W. T. Halai informs us that he has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy in connection with the deputation of the East India Cotton Association and Central Cotton Committee which will wait on the Viceroy on Monday:—

"Root-cause (of) cotton muddle (is) entirely different from interested deputationists' views. Mere alteration (of) hedge contract (is) hardly redressing remedy for agriculturists' woes."

Madras Share Bazar

MADRAS : Feb. 14.

Market remained dull. Transactions reported were :—Indian Bank 98, Bank of Hindusthan 21/8, Mettur Industries 150, Cambodia Mills 10/12, Pankaja 140, Rajalukshmi 86, Sitaram Spinning 85 c d, Coimbatore Cotton 137/8, Fringford Preference 10/10, Veiliamattam 20/8, Cochin Malabar Ordinary 9/2, Thirumbadi Stock 2/4, Balanoor Ordinary 9, Travancore Rubbers 10/4, Chembra Peaks 5 c d, Kalpettas 22/8, Cochin Rubbers 15/12, Midland 7/4 South Arcot Electric ordy 94, Vizagapatam Electric 91, South Madras 5 1/4 per cent Debentures 107, Spencers ordinary 5/4 c d, Bruntions 6/6, Mettur Chemicals ordinary 13/15, Mysore Chemical Manufacturing 11/8.

PIECEGOODS

Grey, Unbleached —	Per	lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	..		1	3	2
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	..		1	14	6
Shirtings	..		1	1	9
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	..		1	2	2
Leopard Cloth	..		1	3	2
Dhoties (upto 1" nakhi Border)	..		1	2	0
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	..		1	8	0
Drills	..		1	1	4
Domestics	..		1	1	10
Domestics	..		1	2	6
Salita	..		1	2	0
Chadars	.		1	3	2
White Bleached.—					
Longcloth	per piece		22	8	0
Drill	..		15	7	0
Yarn.—					
4s (All Waste)	per lb.		0	7	0
6 1/2s (All Waste)	..		0	7	2
8 1/2s	..		0	9	7
10 1/2s	..		0	10	6
12 1/2s	..		0	10	10
16s	..		0	15	3
20s	..		1	0	4
32s	..		1	8	0
60s	.		2	11	2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, February 13

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£101 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£82 9/16
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/16
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£104 13/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£115 1/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£113
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£5 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£63
National Bank of India	£38

"OUR MEN OF STEEL"

How the young lads of India, farmer boys, fresh from the fields, having grown in the open sunshine and slept under the moon, are turned into hardy, muscular soldiers, is the theme of the interesting short film "Our men of Steel" an F. A. B. release at the Metro, New Empire and Excelsior.

A country boy, smiling and simple, responds to the call of his country. After receiving training in the methods of modern warfare, he becomes a full fledged soldier to win laurels for his country.

A Sikh, Pathan, Rajput, Dogra, Jat, Punjabi and Gurkha, all of them join hand in hand to fight the enemy on the different fronts.

This short film ends with the salutation to India's heroes Captain Bhagat and late Subedar Richpalram, the winners of V. C. and to many more who are every minute doing their bit to keep the enemy away from India's shores. The film is produced at National Studios and the commentary is given by D. F. Karaka.

"BETI" WINS LAURELS FOR JAYANT DESAI

Ranjit's ace-director Jayant Desai has given one of the gayest musical extravaganzas in his latest production "Beti" starring Khurshid, Vasanti and Aroon. It unfolds a strange story of a strange girl who would sacrifice her very happiness to get freedom of action. It also narrates the stirring love episode of two young people who run a riot to get married.

Director Jayant Desai has handled the situations very skilfully and the incidents are so nicely interwoven that the picture becomes a unique piece of entertainment. Songs and dialogues are by the versatile D. N. Mudhok. Khurshid and Vasanti sing a number of melodious song hits. Mr. Jnan Dutt, the music director, is responsible for the lilting music.

The main cast Khurshid, Vasanti and Aroon are ably supported by E. Billimoria, Khatoon, Ghory, Kesari etc.

"Beti" enters into second week at Opera House from this Saturday.

POWERFUL DRAMA AT THE PALACE

Joan Crawford presents both her greatest dramatic role and her greatest surprise to her fans in "A Woman's Face", Metro's gripping drama of a woman's soul, with Melvyn Douglas and Conrad Veidt, which is shown at The Palace this week. Miss Crawford makes her first appearance in a weird makeup, representing a woman horribly scarred from birth, and, as a result, the poisonous enemy of mankind. Infatuated with a brilliant madman, she sets out to commit murder for him. Restored to beauty by a surgeon, her nature gradually changes with her face in a graphic story of regeneration.

Miss Crawford, as Anna Holm, on trial for a murder she did not commit, presents a striking dramatic figure. Douglas plays the surgeon, and Veidt enacts the madman.

8th WEEK OF "SHADI" AT CHITRA

Crowded houses in every show being the order of the day at the Chitra have made the management to continue the Ranjit picture "Shadi" for its eighth week's run. "Shadi" portrays in a very heart-appealing manner the glorious Indian womanhood, dutiful, caring nought for the sacrifices made for a husband. The popular stars Madhuri, Motilal, Khurshid are in the leading roles in "Shadi". The songs are very melodious.

HUSN BANU

You are wrong if you think that a film star leads a life of ease and comfort and that a film career is all fun and no work. "Every day in my life", says Husn Banu, "is crammed from minute to minute with activity, animation and anxiety".

Now busy playing the leading role in a National picture "Jawani-Qasam", she says, she goes thru' her daily life with a fiercely automatic animation. The camera, she says humorously, is quick to record, but slow to sympathise with the ever-exerting artiste.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—LAST DITCH

A Week Of War

By N. G. JOG

FEBRUARY 13.

Writing in these columns some weeks ago I expressed the hope that Singapore would prove the Far Eastern Moscow. Last Sunday I feared it would share the fate of the Maginot Line.

The hope has been belied. The foreboding was justified that very night when Lt. General Yamashita's shock troops succeeded in establishing a bridge-head on the Singapore Island under the cover of fierce artillery fire and dive-bombing attacks. The offensive was pressed home regardless of losses and the Imperial garrison has been waging a forlorn fight for the last five days against Japanese tank formations and air force squadrons. The last flicker of resistance may have ceased by the time these lines are in print. Even if it has not, Singapore must now be written off as one of the gravest losses suffered by Britain in the second world war

The situation in the Far East to-day is as bad as the situation in Britain in June 1940, if not worse. Dunkirk was the result of a smashing defeat; but it also miraculously partook the character of victory. There is not even a Dunkirk to illumine the present gloom in the Far East. It has just been a prosaic series of withdrawals from one position to another in Malaya and Burma. And now with the evacuation of the Imperial forces from Singapore, one only wonders where to search for the proverbial silver lining to the black and ugly clouds that have gathered so thickly over the Far East.

Irreparable Loss

It would be futile and foolish to try to underestimate the loss of Singapore. It was a visible, much-vaunted sign of British invincibility in the Far East. Apart from the loss of a valuable naval base, it indicates a grievous loss of "face" for the British power and prestige in the Eastern hemisphere. It must be remembered that British spokesmen from the Prime Minister downwards had repeatedly emphasised their determination to hold Singapore at all cost. The heroic and stubborn defence of the Bataan peninsula by General MacArthur gave us a faint hope that a similar feat will be performed by the garrison of Singapore, too, though it must be admitted that the latter terrain is far less favourable to the defenders.

Strategically the loss of Singapore will be irreparable. I cannot do better than quote the following observations made by the special correspondent of the London "Times" from Singapore some days ago:

"Singapore is an outpost of an Allied line that includes Sumatra, Java, Timor and New Guinea. South of this line lie Australia and New Zealand. It is this line that the Japanese are trying hard to breach. The capture of Singapore would almost certainly enable them to breach it, and at a particularly vital point. The loss of Singapore might well prolong the Pacific war by two years. To recapture the island would be a far harder task than to defend it against attack."

Two Last Outposts

The first line of Allied defence is now breached and in view of what has happened during the last two months, one entertains undisguisable doubts about the future of Java and Sumatra, too, which are the two remaining pivotal outposts of the Allies in South Pacific. It is understood that, unlike Britain and the United States, the Dutch East Indies Government has made intensive preparations during the last two years. Whatever Imperial troops are extricated from Malaya will presumably strengthen Java and Sumatra but now one would prefer to await events rather than indulge in facile hopes or wishful thinking

The Japanese will not certainly allow any grass to grow under their foot. Expeditionary forces are already being assembled in Borneo and Celebes for a simultaneous attack on Sourabaya and Batavia. If the Japs are to be halted, they must be halted in Java and Sumatra. The Dutch East Indies are the last ditch of democracy in this part of the world.

All this has a sinister significance for India as well as Australia. If Japanese forces succeed in consolidating their hold on Java and Sumatra islands, not only will the South-West Pacific be turned into a Nipponese Lake, but the Japanese raiders will also be at large in the Indian Ocean.

What the Nazis are doing in the Atlantic, the Japs will do in the Indian Ocean and it will be an onerous task for the Royal Navy to safeguard the communications in those waters.

The Allies, therefore, must hang to Sumatra and Java with their very eyelids. If Sourabaya and Batavia go, there will be not a base left for the Allied fleets between Australia and Ceylon, while the Japanese navy will be in a commanding position with so many bases to operate from. One, indeed, wonders how much of a long-term, up-hill, heart-break task it will prove for the Allies to eject Japan from those positions if she is allowed to dig her toes there.

The Burma Road

While the world's eyes were focused on Singapore during the last week, the situation in Burma also continued to cause anxiety. The Salween river yet remains the dividing line between the two forces, though considerable Japanese infiltrations reported in the Paan area. The only redeeming factor on the Burma front is that the A. V. G. and the R. A. F. are challenging the Jap air force successfully, though many more squadrons will be required if a decisive halt is to be called to the enemy advance.

More than Burma and India and Britain, China has a vital interest in the security of Burma. The sensational visit of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek to Delhi is the index of the value placed upon the Burma Road by China. It is not correct to say that the Burma Road remains the last link of China with her allies for there is the North-West International motor road running through Kansu and Sikiang to meet a branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway within sixty miles of the Chinese border. Even so, the Burma Road is an essential artery and it must be kept open, in the interest not merely of China but of her Allies.

If reinforcements are to sent to Burma, they must be dispatched at once before the Jap submarines and raiders are let loose. The fall of Singapore will enable Japan to send sea-borne troops to Burma, apart from menacing British supplies. Speed is thus of the very essence now. The menace of the Japanese navy will prove as grim as the menace of the Japanese army. The former can cut the Burma Road as effectively as the latter without physically approaching it. And I would like to ask my readers to keep half an eye on the Andamans, too.

They, appear to me as an inviting foot-rest right in the middle of the Bay of Bengal for the leap-frogging Japs.

Something Cooking

There is nothing to report from Libya, which means that Rommel and Auchinleck are preparing for another of their undecisive showdowns in the Western Desert. The news about supplies reaching the former from Vichy ports is, however, rather disquieting and taken together with the unceasing air attacks on Malta, the mysterious explosion and riots in Tangier, the inexplicable fraternising between Dr. Salazar, the dictator of Portugal, with General Franco, the gauletier of Spain, indicate that something is in the cooking.

The Russain inability to capture any key points since the occupation of Mojaisk helped Dr. Goebbels to put over the story that the Russian offensive was gradually petering out and that the Nazis would stick to the winter line chalked out by them long ago. The reported break-through by the Russian forces on the Kalinin and Leningrad fronts during the last week, therefore, is most heartening.

The resumption of the offensive shows that the Red Army has not exhausted itself and that Stalin does not intend to give any respite to Hitler. More important than the immediate progress of the Red Army—it has already reoccupied nearly 90,000 square miles of territory—is its staying power, upon which great demands will be made when the much-heralded spring offensive is opened by the Nazis. Let us not lose sight of this fundamental factor of the Russian situation

She Is Worth 20 Divisions

(Continued from Page 10)

his uncle's shop in Boston, he made his own way in the United States in the late Eighteen Hundreds and was educated for the Methodist ministry at Trinity College in South Carolina and Vanderbilt University in Tennessee. Back in China, he gave up the ministry and went into business in Shanghai.

He saw to it that his children were educated in the United States as he had been himself. When May-ling was 9 she went to America with her two sisters, and eventually, while they attended Wesleyan College in Macon, Ga., she attended Macon High School. When I talked with her she recalled with nostalgia the sunny loveliness of Georgia and the brilliant colouring and quiet beauty of the Autumns at Wellesley. She said she had just turned down an invitation to go to the United States and speak in a campaign to raise funds for China.

"They cabled that I would be worth ten divisions to China if I came," she added, "but my husband told me to cable back that I was worth twenty divisions to him here, so I didn't go. But I hope to go to America for a good long rest after the war has been won."

Madame Chiang remarked repeatedly on how wonderful it must be to live in a country at peace, as though she had seen so much war that it was difficult for her to imagine any part of the world in which there were not burned and shattered villages and little hovels springing up amid the ruins. She talked of Chinese women and how patiently they endured the inhuman Japanese bombings and how they came out of their shelters almost before the raiders had passed and began finding new homes for the victims while the men toiled at clearing away the ruins.

Madame Chiang has not an instant's doubt that China is going to win the war, though she has had her bad moments. She laughed as she said that "my husband and I have had to cheer each other up sometimes." But her belief in ultimate victory has never been shaken.

"I know my fellow men and women", she said. "The war has taught me that. I used to think that every one else was pretty much the same as I was. Now I know differently. I have learned to appreciate the infinite variety and capacity of human beings. I have learned, too, the importance of integrity. Without integrity and the self-discipline which produces it, there can be none of the inner peace which brings courage and faith and the strength to go on when all around seems to be chaos."

The Ministry of Home Security announced on Friday night that civilian casualties in the air raids on the United Kingdom during January were: —Killed or missing believed killed 112, injured and detained in hospital 61.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' FEDERATION

LUCKNOW, Feb 13.

The next meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Students' Federation will be held at Bombay on March 1. The agenda includes, among other things, the question of the formation of a volunteer corps for the defence of cities in cases of emergency.—A.P.

600 TEXTILE WORKERS ON STRIKE IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Feb. 14.

About 600 workers of the Empress Textile Mills, Nagpur, out of about 15,000 have gone on strike. Their grievance is that the mills have not restored their wages to the level of 1931|32, as recommended by the C. P. Government's Textile Enquiry Committee, presided over by Mr. T. C. S. Jairatnam.

The mill authorities, on the other hand, claim that every one of the employees had his cut restored by an increase in wages and add that some of the workers declare openly that they have struck work in order to get yet higher wages.—A. P.

GET RID OF INFERIORITY COMPLEX AND BE FREE TO BE UNORTHODOX, SAYS MRS. NAIDU TO BENARES UNIVERSITY GIRLS

BENARES, February 13.

Speaking to the girl students of the Benares Hindu University yesterday, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu advised them to eschew all eccentricities, not to try to ape men, not to play like boys and not to show the so-called modern touch in their gaits and in their gestures.

Mrs. Naidu asked the girl students to keep before their minds the ideal of Sita and ideal of Radha and the ideal of Parvathi.

"You should rid yourselves of that inferiority complex which is the bane of your life to-day. You must try for freedom side by side with men.

If a girl passes her matric, Mrs. Naidu said she is made much of but if a boy passes his B. A. in first class nobody turned a hair. Why, she asked, because they felt that girls are weaker and so they praise you by way of condescension.

This is beneath our dignity. We are not inferior to men not even superior. To say that we are superior to men is foolish.

We must develop individual freedom. We have the right to be unorthodox.

To say that we are not brave enough is a fallacy. If we are not brave enough nobody is brave. We risk death to produce life, not once but in some cases quite a dozen times. We must fight along with men for our freedom". —A.P.

First Bombay Provincial Art Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We shall be obliged if you will kindly insert the following in your esteemed journal.

The Gujerati Artists' Society is an organisation of the Gujerati artists residing in Bombay and its suburbs. To establish contact with and to offer co-operation to the other societies is one of the main objects of the society.

Recently the first Bombay Provincial Art Conference which was held in the city of Bombay is said to have passed some important resolutions on which our society also holds definite views. But we regret to state that our society was not consulted in the matter beforehand nor was it officially invited to represent itself on the conference.—Yours, ets.,

Y. D. MERCHANT.
V. D. BHAGAT.
Jt. Hony. Secretaries,
The Gujerati Artists' Society.
Vile Parle (west)
February 3.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Not very long ago I referred to art activity in Bombay as showing its vitality by way of schemes for reorganisation, conflicting movements and art politics. These clouds of reaction were fast gathering on the art horizon and reached their culminating point at the Bombay Provincial Art Conference last week. From the report in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 25th ultimo which refers to the "stormy scenes almost resulting in a free fight" and from the article "Art Conference in True Colours", one can easily see that the conveners failed to secure the co-operation necessary to make the conference fully representative

The avowed object of the Conference—certainly a commendable one—was to bring together the various artists of the province. I am afraid the conveners by calling the conference in improper haste and not contemplating the arduous preparatory work absolutely necessary to consummate such a conference, failed to achieve their purpose. While referring to the various art societies in the province it is very unfortunate to note that the Chairman of the Reception Committee does not even as much as mention the Artists' Club, not to speak of any official invitation to it to join the conference.

The Chairman in his speech lucidly touches on the social and economic plight of the artists and makes certain interesting observations. Mr. Raval in his presidential address makes some valuable suggestions which cannot be ignored by any democratic Government. I join them in their appeal to the University and the Government to find a solution and remedy the deplorable conditions existing in our art world. But merely raising controversial issues will not help matters. The Conference, being the first of its kind, would have done better to lay emphasis and concentrate on its avowed object—namely, laying the foundation for unity among the artists. In the absence of better understanding and agreement among the artists, such as the Conference demonstrated, no proper solution can be found; constitution formed and resolutions passed will not have the desired effect. In many cases the remedy suggested may prove worse than the disease.

The scheme for the reorganisation of art education in the province submitted by the Art Society of India to the Government for consideration in 1938 being impracticable was ignored by the Government for obvious reasons. Now comes to light the scheme for "Indianisation" and I suppose this is a revised edition of the old scheme. Perhaps at no other time in the history of art in Bombay did art education call for more serious consideration and the need for it was ever so keenly felt as to-day. The demand for the Indianisation of the School of Art made at the Conference should appeal to every patriotic Indian. But, whatever may be the difficulties of the artist community at large, the attitude of some art critics and the Conference towards the school and its Director is not justified. Whosoever may be the Director, the man on the spot has first-hand knowledge of conditions existing in the School and the requirements of the students and knows what is best for the progress of the Institute. He should be trusted and receive our vote of confidence. Art education, it must be borne in mind, unlike general education, is of a specialised nature and is a subject demanding equally specialised care and serious thought. Too many cooks always spoil the broth.

Lately, there has been a clamour that Indian Art is not given the importance it deserves and practically not taught in the School of Art. This criticism is quite unfounded. The exhibits in the Indian section at the Art Exhibition organised by the Bombay Art Society have maintained a high standard and the outstanding works in this section being contributions by the students of the School, no better proof is needed to show what the School of Art is doing. The exhibition of Contemporary Indian Art opened by Lady Blackwell at the School of Art on the 2nd instant is well timed and speaks for itself. Consisting of over 200 works of Art, the exhibition is unique and represents, as Mr. Gerrard puts it, "the new outlook on Indian Art". The exhibits display a powerful sense of rhythm and colour and reflect the progressive outlook of the School of Art and have sufficient strength to torpedo any opposition or prejudice. I may assure the critics who have been running down the School that Indian Art is well cared for The Director, the staff and the students deserve to be congratulated on their achievement. They could not have replied better to the charge made against the School.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. RAO.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you kindly print the following in the weekly with a view to remove the great misunderstanding which is being created by the comments of Dr. D. G. Vyas. I will feel greatly obliged if you will print this in fairness to the conveners of the Conference.

Let me answer the three main points in Dr. Vyas' criticism, though I do not aspire to correct his unhealthy attitude towards anything sponsored by the Art Society of India. His apathy and haste in ridiculing everything the Art Society of India does is something which I cannot hope to rectify. However, as Chairman of the Art Society of India and as the General Secretary of the Conference I am seeking the hospitality of your columns to answer the main line of his attack.

His objection that some individuals and an institution or so did not join the Conference is meaningless if he remembers that the Bombay Art Society, the Gujrat Kala Sangh, the Maharashtra Art Association, and many other living bodies had sent in their representatives. A large number of the students and teachers in the School of Art joined the ranks of the many private Art Classes. The first aim of bringing the artist community on one platform to discuss 'the many urgent problems' was easily achieved, though a few may be enjoying their artistic seclusion.

His second objection is worse than ridiculous. He says that instead of Art, Art-politics played a greater part in the Conference. Yes, the Conference had to discuss Art-politics as that is an equal responsibility of such Conferences. He cannot hide from the public that the same artists and Art-institutions in the province are shouldering the burden of money and labour in all provincial art exhibitions, lectures, demonstrations as they did pay for their first Conference. The City recently had half a dozen exhibitions, we are having one or two already in the town Nobody has forgotten the recent series of lectures and demonstrations we had in the Hume High School organised with the help of most of the Conveners of the Conference.

His third objection that the Conference had no programme before them, is similarly thoughtless. He seems to presume that this is the first and the last Conference of its kind. This Conference discussed what it thought was uppermost in their mind.

His mention of my paper with a view to single me out is most mischievous. He seems to forget that I am one with the Art Society of India and the first Conference.—Yours, etc.

N. M. KELKAR

(Dr. D. G. Vyas, to whom Mr. Kelkar's letter as well as the letters of Mr. V. R. Rao and the Secretaries of the Gujarati Artists' Society was shown, writes as follows:—

"The Editor of the 'Bombay Chronicle' has invited me to offer comments, if any, on Mr. Kelkar's letter. I shall confine myself to the principal charges he has thought fit to level at my comments on the inaugural session of the Bombay Provincial Art Conference recently held in the city.

In the first place, he accuses me of "apathy and haste in ridiculing everything the Art Society of India does." I have lectured once before the Society, have presided over one of its meetings and have written appreciatively about its fortnightly exhibitions. I have no prejudice or grudge against the Society. On the contrary, I have every respect for it.

Regarding his objection to my observation on the representative character of the Conference, I would merely invite Mr. Kelkar's attention to the two letters which have been addressed to the "Bombay Chronicle" in this connection.

Mr. Kelkar objects to my remark that art-politics played a greater part in the conference. My honest opinion still is that the artists, whenever they meet in a conference, should not miss discussion or demonstration of art itself, whatever other problems bearing on their profession they might discuss or decide upon. It is a matter of regret to me that the very first session of the conference did not adopt such a procedure.

Then, Mr. Kelkar infers that I had presumed that this was the "first and last conference of its kind." When I know that the conference had adopted some resolutions of vital importance to the artists and had left them to a committee appointed by it to deal with, I cannot say, and I have not said that the conference was the first and last of its kind.

Further, Mr. Kelkar considers my mention of his paper as "most mischievous." I should assure him that I had no ulterior motive in referring to his paper and I hope that more such papers by other artists will be submitted to and discussed by the conference in future.

Before I conclude, may I add that I have full sympathy with every movement and society which aims at promotion of art and elevation of the social position of the artists."

—Editor, "Bombay Chronicle.")

NO ARTIFICIAL DISTINCTION BETWEEN WAR OF RUSSIA AND CHINA AND OTHER ALLIES POSSIBLE

Kisan Sabha Votes For Co-operation In Successful Prosecution Of War

(From A Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Feb. 13.

An important meeting of the Central Kisan Council the Executive of the All-India Kisan Sabha was held here on February 12 and 13 under the Presidentship of Sardar Jagatit Singh when resolutions were adopted on organizational matters and political situation in the country. Twenty out of 23 members were present including Mrs. Bhartidevi of Andhra, Bunkim Mukerji of Bengal, Indulal Yagnik of Gujarat and Jamuna Karjee of Bihar.

Kisan committees set up by the President in Sind and Frontier Provinces were affiliated to the A.-I. Kisan Sabha and Indulal Yagnik was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Sabha.

The political resolution adopted by the Council states at the outset that "the entry of the Soviet Union in the war has substantially changed the significance of the war for all the peoples of the world"

After reviewing the approach of the war on the East to the Frontiers of India the resolution states: "In these circumstances the Council feels justified in revising its view of the war and its attitude towards all war efforts.

War like peace is indivisible and no artificial distinction could now be possibly be drawn between the wars of Russia, China and the Allies who fight, together on a world-wide front. The Council has therefore no hesitation in exhorting the Kisans of India to align themselves on the side of Russia, China and the Allied progressive forces in waging a relentless war for the final extermination of Fascism."

The resolution then states, "The Council however feels that the inexhaustible man power and resources of India cannot be effectively mobilised for the effective prosecution of the war under the present circumstances"

After referring to the continued imprisonment and detention of Kisan leaders like Swami Sahajanand and other repressive measures, the Council urged Government to declare India's right to complete freedom establish, National Coalition Governments at the Centre and in the Provinces and take similar measures "with a view to enabling the masses of India to translate their undoubted will to freedom and fight the Fascists menace"

The Council further requested the Congress as the premier political organisation to arrive at an agreement with the Muslim League and form Coalition Governments in the country. The Council finally urged Kisans to strive for securing local relief, form Village Panchayats for preservation of peace in the rural areas and promote friendship and harmony between all classes and communities living in the villages.

COLLEGE PROFESSOR SUSPENDED

Action Taken For Criticising Lathi Charge On Students

(From A Correspondent).

Prof. P. V. Deshpande, editor of "Bhavitavya," and a professor in the University Law College Nagpur, has been suspended from his service by the University authorities. This disciplinary action is said to have been taken against him for an article which he had written in his weekly condemning the lathi-charge on the students' demonstration at the time of the last convocation ceremony. This is the first case in C.P. and Bombay where a professor has sacrificed his job for the cause of the students.

Prof. P. Y. Deshpande is one of the most prominent novelists, a progressive author and a Marxist critic. He is an ex-member of the All-India Congress Committee. Prof. Deshpande at present is in Bombay

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN HEROES OF KEREN VICTORY

BHOPAL, Feb. 14.

"The army in India may very well be proud indeed of their gallant performance", said Major-General Sir Frederick Gwatkin, Military Adviser-in-Chief to the Indian State Forces, referring to the exploits of the fourth and fifth divisions in the Keren victory in the course of a public lecture here last night on "The Battle of Keren".

Describing Keren as "Possibly the strongest position that was ever held by a modern enemy with every modern weapon," General Gwatkin used maps to illustrate the extreme difficulties of terrain which our troops had to encounter at Keren, and added "that when these were realised we could appreciate even more the gallant performance of our men".—A. P.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I feel pleased always to receive letters from my sisters and brothers. Recently some of you have suggested that I should publish in this "Corner" articles written by you . . . As if I have not been requesting you now and again to send them to me!

I can assure you that nothing will give me greater joy than to receive small contributions from you for publication in the "Corner." Luckily I have received a number of them recently and have selected a few of them for publication in this very issue.

I expect you will continue to send me your contributions as often as you can. Not only the articles, but you may also send photographs, drawings, etc., by all means. This Corner is called the Children's own, and you have to treat it as such. Thanks!

* * *

PATIENCE IS REWARDED

By A. V. Nathan (Trivandrum)

Sindhu lived in a village which was called Durgapur because of the great Durga temple at the western end of the village. The temple was managed by a rich, generous landlord. The villagers earned their living by ploughing in the fields. Everybody was happy and contented.

Once, when Sindhu was barely five years old, famine befell the village. There was no corn, no bread, no food—not even water! But the rich landlord had stored up flour beforehand. His granary was full . . . . and out of his generosity, he decided to distribute bread among the villagers.

Everybody flocked at the temple to get his piece of bread daily. There was rush, hurry and struggle in the temple yard. And the figure of a child was seen standing lonely at the back patiently. She was Sindhu! Every day Sindhu waited patiently at the back and got what little piece was left in the end.

One day she waited as usual and got a small piece of bread in the end. When she brought it home and cut it open, down dropped with a cling a gold coin. At once she took it to the landlord and told him the story. He replied, "My dear Little One, I had put the coin there myself purposely to test the patience of our villagers . . . . and it came to you because you were the only patient person!"

* * *

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

By Chuni Kisani (Tatta, Sind)

"Different is our colour,
Different our creed,
And so is different
Also our name;
Different is our caste,
Different our bread,
But our mission
Is just the same!"

India is a country of many castes and communities. Hindus and Muslims form the majority of the population of India. So if both Hindus and Muslims are united, they can work wonders: "United we stand and divided we fall!"

* * *

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

By Jibon Banerjee (Manmad)

All of you have heard the name of Rabindranath Tagore, I hope. He was one of the greatest men of the world, and yet how very affectionate he was to children. He has written many books, poems and stories for them.

He used to make friendship with young boys and girls of India and of the world through letters. "Do you know what the difference is between a poet and an ordinary man?"—wrote our dearest Poet to a little boy. "A poet is always young, his mind remains green forever."

At Shantiniketan once some little girls after sewing a piece of torn cloth went to him and forced him to purchase it from them as a handkerchief. What a mockery and robbery others would consider it! But our Poet like a simpleton bought it from them, paying eight annas for it.

Speaking to a young boy about the aged man, once he said, "Have they any courage to be a child? They are always frightened about their future. They do not see the way, only seek and seek . . . ."

He spent most of his time at his institution—the Shantiniketan—for children. Really he was an intimate friend of all little boys and girls. Let us pray for his peace in the unknown world!

* * * *

TIT FOR TAT

By K. M. Saiful Huq (Mymensingh)

A boy went to a shop and asked for a loaf worth four pice. When he took the loaf in his hand, he found that it was very light.

He said to the shop-keeper, "Your loaf is very light." And the shop-keeper replied jokingly "Well, you will not suffer to carry it."

The boy thanked him and was about to leave, giving him only two pice. The shop-keeper turned round and asked him, "Where are the remaining pice? Why do you give me less?"

Laughing, the boy answered, "Well, I paid you less so that you may not waste much time to count!"

* * *

QUITE CONTRARY

Nothing to do but work,
Nothing to eat but food
Nothing to wear but clothes
To keep one from going nude.
Nothing to breathe but air,
Quick as a flash 'tis gone
Nowhere to fall but off.
Nowhere to stand but on.
Nothing to comb but hair.
Nowhere to sleep but in bed,
Nothing to weep but tears,
Nothing to bury but dead.
Nothing to sing but songs,
Ah, well, alas! alack!
Nowhere to go but out,
Nowhere to come but back
Nothing to see but sights,
Nothing to quench but thirst,
Nothing to have but what we've got;
Thus through life we are cursed.
Nothing to strike but a gait;
Everything moves that goes,
Nothing at all but common sense.
Can ever withstand these woes.

* * *

THE PESSIMIST

Here is an old nursery rhyme written in the style of a cross word puzzle;

Mary, Mary, quite opposed to,
How does your garden increase, flourish?
With silver bells and the coverings of marine
And fair maids all in exact alignment.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

For New Members

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association immediately.

Name in full.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Age..... Boy or Girl.....

Write in Block Letters VERY neatly and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan," Khar,—Bombay 21, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

"Sweet Smile"—Photo by Bro. Baboobhai.

In the Water: (Left) Prayers (Photo by M. Desai); and (right) At Play (Photo by B. Ferreira).

"Quenching the Thirst"—Painting by Bro. Purshottam S. Pandya.

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A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Is His Affection Cooling?

By REGINE

Dear Regine:

I have been very much in love with a man for some time, but now I think his affection for me is cooling. The humiliation will be terrible to face, but I think I could stand it .... if there were some way to bring him back eventually. Something tells me a really smart girl would be able to handle this situation .... but I don't know what to do. Please tell me.

FEARFUL.

* * *

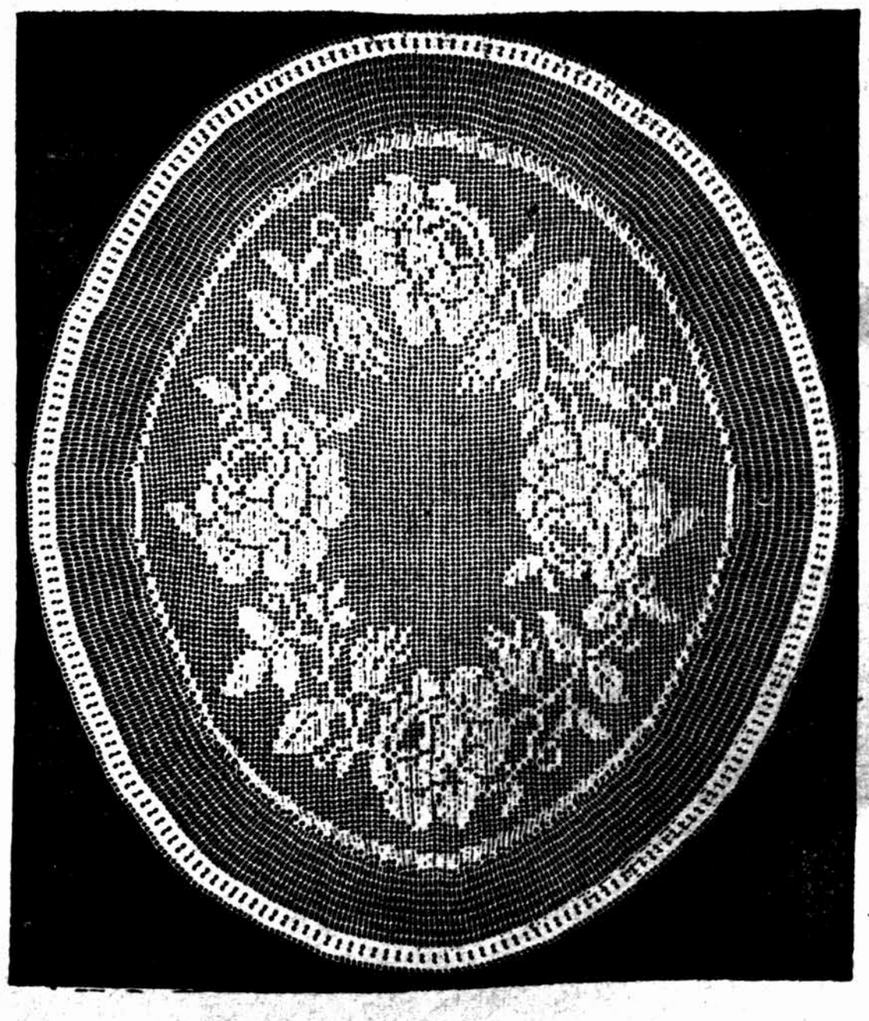
Well, Fearful, I suggest you stop seeing him at once and don't communicate with him in any way. Start going out with others, even if it kills you. Give him the impression you are heart whole and carefree, and if it is at all possible, see to it that he learns about some of your new activities. If there is anything of the old warmth left in his soul for you, this news will bring him back.

But whatever you do, don't admit you recognise the change in him, don't ask for explanations and don't say anything that would lower your prestige in his eyes.

However, if you feel completely sure he is on the verge of letting you down permanently, beat him to it. Because if you do, no matter how much it hurts now, you will feel as Dorothy Parker must have when she wrote

SURPRISE

My heart went fluttering with fear
Lest you should go and leave me here
To beat my breast and rock my head
And stretch me sleepless on my bed.
Ah clear they see and true they say
That one shall weep and one shall stray
For such is Love's unvarying law.....
I never thought, I never saw
That I should be the first to go;
How pleasant that it happened so.



Charming wild roses, worked in filet crochet, adorn a centerpiece you'll enjoy making, and be proud to own. When the design is finished with a wide edging, it measures about 27 x 33 inches. You'll find that filet crochet, following a diagram, is just the easiest kind of crochet, and you will be thrilled with the lovely results.

(Copyright).

Transfusion Of Blood & Plasma

By Dr. Morris Fishbein,

Editor "Journal of the American Medical Association," and of "Hygeia", the Health Magazine.

More and more it is becoming apparent that blood transfusion and the injection of plasma of the blood are life-saving processes under many different conditions.

Recently the indications for injection of plasma or of whole blood have been listed. They include, first of all, severe shock, following any wound or injury or a surgical operation; skin burns, in which plasma seems to be preferable to whole blood because the blood is especially concentrated after a burn; infection; changes in the protein of the blood, particularly a lessening so that additional proteins have to be supplied.

Next come serious collections of fluid in the tissues of the brain such as accompany injuries or poisonings. Then there are cases in which the blood has been deprived of some of the elements by infections or injuries to the blood-forming organs. In anemia of various types, both transfusion of blood and of plasma may be used. Another classification includes the poisonings in which there may be destruction of the oxygen-carrying elements of the blood.

Its Advantages

The plasma, or fluid material of the blood, has certain advantages over the injection of whole blood, including particularly freedom from reactions which sometimes occur when transfusion of the whole blood is attempted. Plasma may be given in much larger quantities and given repeatedly. The chief advantage of plasma under military conditions is the fact that it can be kept for a longer period of time than whole blood. It is easier to transport, and the doctor does not have to practice typing of the blood which is necessary in a whole blood transfusion, to prevent a serious reaction.

Because of these facts investigators in various portions of the the country have been working on new methods of preparing plasma from the blood in order to make it generally available. One of the new technics involves the freezing of the plasma, which is ready for use when thawed. It has been found that the material is better preserved when the freezing is done rapidly and thawed rapidly when ready to be used. Another development is the use of dried plasma, which is preferable to the frozen material when it has to be transported. Moreover, this can be injected in concentrated form.

Throughout the nation units are being organised to collect blood from donors. The plasma is then separated from the blood by the use of the centrifuge and properly dried, after which it is sent to the agency which is to use it. Hospitals throughout the nation are equipping themselves to prepare a store of plasma in the frozen state. The average small institution will not, however, attempt to set up a drying unit.

Women Guerrillas Of Yugoslavia

According to a reliable report from Belgrade, Yugoslav girls and women of all classes are fighting stubbornly by the side of their menfolk against the German occupying troops and the Quisling Neditch's forces, cabled the "Daily Mail" Istanbul Correspondent on Nov. 16. Students, schoolmistresses, peasant women, housewives and even doctors and midwives are lining up with the guerrillas in battle against the invaders. They are not only attending the wounded but are also actually going in the firing line.

The report adds that in a battle lasting 60 hours near Petrovatz, Central Serbia, the guerrillas inflicted heavy casualties. The patriots lost more than 100 killed and 200 wounded.

Bloody encounters are taking place in the area between Belgrade and the Nish, Kraguyevatz and other regions. The Germans have been compelled to rush reinforcements, as local detachments are unable to resist the patriots' onslaughts.

Meanwhile mass arrests of hostages in Belgrade are reported. Two Serb "Communists" who threw a bomb into a motor lorry filled with German airmen some weeks ago were sentenced to death in Zagreb on November 14.

Notice To Advertisers

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN ADVERTISEMENTS ensure correct insertions: otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Manager.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

Two Men Of Destiny (Continued from Page 5)

tain's history and the new Prime Minister did not attempt to make it appear any less so. From the start he told the people the grim, stark truth, that they were in a war to the death with a mighty, ruthless tyranny which could be overcome by long, hard fighting and bitter sacrifice. It is perhaps because the British people were led by Mr. Churchill to expect the worst that they have been able to take each new defeat, each new horror of the war, with equanimity and the determination to fight on until victory is won.

Sitting next to Mr. Churchill at lunch one day before any bombs fell on London I asked him about the possibility of evacuation of the Government from the capital in the event of heavy, devastating air raids. He grunted scronfully and said it was nonsense even to consider such a possibility. I suggested that public utilities, water, gas and electricity, might be put out of commission and I suggested that the effect upon morale of disrupted services might be worse than any terror the Nazis could unload from the skies.

"These people will not flinch," he said. "The hearts of the people are in this war. They chose it deliberately in preference to the kind of life before them if they did not fight. When they went to war they expected to be bombed, to have their cities destroyed and their lives snuffed out. It hasn't come yet, but when it does they will not flinch."

War Leader

How right he was is history now. In his knowledge of his own people lies one of the greatest strengths of Mr. Churchill's leadership. He speaks what is in their hearts and says what they would say if they had his eloquence. By nature and training he was ideally fitted to take the helm in war-time. Whether he would have been as suitable a leader in peace is questionable.

As Prime Minister Mr. Churchill's chief preoccupation is with the larger strategy of the war. The details of domestic affairs interest him less. It is a fair criticism of him to say that for a time the home front was neglected. But he has the ability to delegate authority. Domestic affairs have now been placed in able hands and there is less grumbling now than formerly about inadequate shelters and provision for housing and feeding those made homeless by enemy bombs. His responsibilities as Prime Minister have had a sobering influence upon him and there no longer is any fear that some quixotic manoeuvre will bring disaster to the nation he leads so courageously and well. He is "Winston" to every one in the British Isles.

No Red Tape

Mr. Churchill has no use for red tape or the bureaucratic mind. As First Lord of the Admiralty after a German submarine sneaked into Scapa Flow and sank the Royal Oak he called the admirals and experts together and demanded explanations. They told him that plans already were under way for improving the defences of the important naval anchorage. Mr. Churchill demanded details and it then developed that one thing that was delaying progress of the work was a disagreement among the experts themselves regarding the methods to be employed. He snifted and left the room telling the assembled group that they would stay there until they composed their differences. Half an hour later they sent him word that they had agreed.

"How long will it take to complete the job?" he demanded.

"About three months," he was told.

"Good gentlemen, you have three weeks," he said, and left the room.

On his job the Prime Minister is no clock watcher. Early and late he can be found at his office studying the reports of his subordinates and planning new ways to frustrate and checkmate his country's enemies. When that does not suffice he takes his work home with him, goes to sleep with it and wakes up with it. He keeps a brandy bottle and a siphon in his office to guard against chill and fatigue. Most of his speeches are prepared in idle moments while he is dressing and shaving, and although he sometimes makes the lives of his secretaries miserable they all love him. Shaving, he has been known to rush from his bathroom with a towel around his middle shout for his secretary and start dictating the peroration of a radio address. Once in order to save time, he received an interviewer while soaking in his bath.

Mr Churchill is almost as good a listener as he is a speaker, at least as long as the person talking to him has something to say and knows how to say it. If he hasn't and doesn't, the Prime Minister begins to fidget and at last to interrupt or or cut the conversation short. Sometimes his patience as a listener is a trap for the talker. Such an instance occurred when a young civil servant tried to induce him to deliver a prepared speech for the newsreels to be shown in American motion-picture theatres. The young man explained that it would improve Anglo-American relations.

Mr Churchill said he had been assured by an American friend seated in the room with him at the moment that there was no necessity for such a speech The young civil servant persisted. The Foreign Office had excellent sources of information regarding American reactions to the war and so forth and so on. Finally Mr. Churchill wearied of it and introduced his American friend. It was Harry Hopkins.

Brick-Layer

Like many men who work with their brains Mr. Churchill finds his greatest relaxation in working with his hands. Give him a pile of bricks, some mortar and a trowel and he can be happy for hours. He was engaged in laying bricks for some new outbuildings at his country place when the war broke out. His new duties at the Admiraity interfered with the project he had in mind, but one day, returning to his office after lunch he saw some workmen building a brick surface shelter near Whitehall. He strolled over to watch them at their work and the temptation was too great. With a borrowed trowel he took the place of one of the workmen and spent fifteen happy minutes at his favourite avocation.

He collects hats—hats of every kind and description. He probably has the largest collection of uniform caps, bowlers, homburgs, silk hats, helmets of any man alive. If he hasn't got one already he probably would like an American ten?gallon hat.

Firm and uncompromising as Mr. Churchill is in polites at home he is much like other husbands and fathers, bowing to the whims of his charming wife and yielding to the blandishments of his three daughters, Sarah and Diana and Mary, of his son. Randolph, now an officer in the British Army and a member of the House of Commons. But family life in the Churchill household can be at times a little like Clarence Day's picture of "Life With Father." An irascible man who has been known to roar for his whisky, his secretary and his valt in one impatient breath, his tempests soon blow themselves out

President's Press Conference

Mr. Roosevelt's office in the White House provides a striking contrast to that one in Downing Street where Mr. Churchill sees his callers. Upon the President's desk there must be 100 or more carved wooden donkeys and a score or more of other souvenirs of his campaigns and trips. The walls are hung with dozens of marine prints. Seated at his desk in his shirt-sleeves, smoking a cigarette held in a paper holder, the President twice each week when he is in Washington presides at a press conference attended by from 100 to 200 correspondents. They fire questions at him and he hopes back answers informally with a great many wisecracks thrown in haphazardly. Mr. Churchill seldom grants interviews and never holds a press conference.

Mr. Roosevelt greets his callers smilingly and affably and seldom seems in any hurry to get rid of them. He likes to gossip and indulge in small talk. He is chatty and easy to see. Nearly nine years in the White House have not aged him noticeably nor dimmed his zest for leadership.

Like Mr. Churchill the President has his shortcomings. but they are not the same ones Mr. Churchill is forthright in his dealings with Parliament and people. The President, conditioned by the exigencies of politics, is less so. Instead of presenting the stark truth to Congress and the people he has found it necessary to sugar-coat his pills. He has been more inclined to paint pictures of the "green pastures" into which he was leading the country than to talk about the ""toil and sweat" that are the price of progress.

Despite all his burdens and problems the President is in excellent shape. One reason why he has been able to withstand the wear and tear of the Presidency so well is his ability to throw off the cares of office and relax when his work is done. He can turn from some vexing problem of state with the same ease with which he would snap off an electric light.

He loves the sea and he loves fishing. Instead of collecting hats his hobby is collecting stamps, ship models and prints of old fighting ships. Happy is the man, however, whose work is play Both he and Mr. Churchill are twice blessed in that respect.

Mr Roosevelt is a man of generous impulses When he went to meet Mr. Churchill he took with him enough packages of fruit and cigarettes for every man aboard the British warships that escorted the Prime Minister to their meeting place. The generosity of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt has made thousands happy in little unpublicized ways. The desire to do good, to uplift and reform, has shown itself throughout all his administrations, sometimes to the despair of those who thought recovery and the national defence effort were being impeded by it.

The President smiles more readily than Mr. Churchill and is a more amiable companion. Both men love a joke, but the President is quicker at repartee. He loves to twit the newspaper men who cover the White House and if he succeeds in "putting one over on them" he is as happy as a child who has perpetrated a successful April Fool's joke on his playmates. A few days ago, at a press conference, one of the reporters asked him if "the proposed Moscow conference may be held in Washington."

"It would be a silly thing to call it that if it were," said Mr. Roosevelt.

.....

Another reporter addressed him absent-mindedly as 'Mr. Ambassador'.

"Call me Governor for short," smiled the President.

That gives something of the flavour of White House press conference. Such a scene is impossible to imagine in Downing Street.

Part of Mr Roosevelt's charm lies in the interest he takes in the lives and interests of other people. When I saw him recently I spent more time answering his questions about life in London than he did in answering mine about his own problems as head of one of the two great nations which stand between Hitler and his dream of world domination

Hitler made two mistakes about the British. He thought they would not fight when he invaded Poland and he thought they would capituluate after France was knocked out. I left the White House with the firm conviction that the Axis powers had better not make the same mistake about the same mistake about the United States. Mr. Roosevelt still hates war, but he will not bow to Hitlerism

THE ROCK!

The first account of the new Gibraltar released since the great defence programme began is given by a Special Correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' in Madrid after an interview with General Viscount Gort, V.C., who is in command of Gibraltar.

There is no general entrance to the Rock. The Rock itself is a mile long, half a mile wide and 1,000 feet high, consisting entirely of limestone through which it is relatively easy to tunnel. Its fortifications are centralised on each of its three faces, each an immense network in itself.

You enter the great system through a small door. It is a steel bomb-screen and has a single sentry. The first department off the main tunnel is a great hospital with 500 beds. Beyond this is a section of giant water tanks.

On the other flank of the tunnel are a bakery and kitchens, food storage and dining areas able to supply 7,000 men in each of the three systems.

TEN MILES OF TUNNEL.

Some 2,000 tunnellers are working in Gibraltar 24 hours a day. There were two miles of tunnels when war started. To-day there are ten. A total of 20,000 men can live in that Rock indefinitely, and these men are stationed at Gibraltar now.

An endless series of tunnels and elevators carry you from this level up through to the top of the Rock. At each of six levels ammunition stores fan out through tracked passages to great gun emplacements which have been extended to all sides. The buried searchlights are probably the most powerful in the world. Gibraltar to-day can be put ablaze with shafts piercing the dark for eight miles by land or by sea or up into the air.

A great battle fleet rides at anchor, among it two famous ships recently under repair at New York. Workmen are finishing a great new seaplane base bristling with Catalina flying-boats. These planes guard convoys a full day at sea and patrol the south-western section of the Mediterranean. Under their eyes, first through the Straits and then on to Alexandria, move men and equipment for Britain's offensive in North Africa; and under their eyes will pass forces for the great Battle of Europe when it comes.

The Straits of Gibraltar can, and will, stay open, no matter what happens in Spain. The British Government has never made this claim. Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Edward Collins and the British Naval Command at Gibraltar do.

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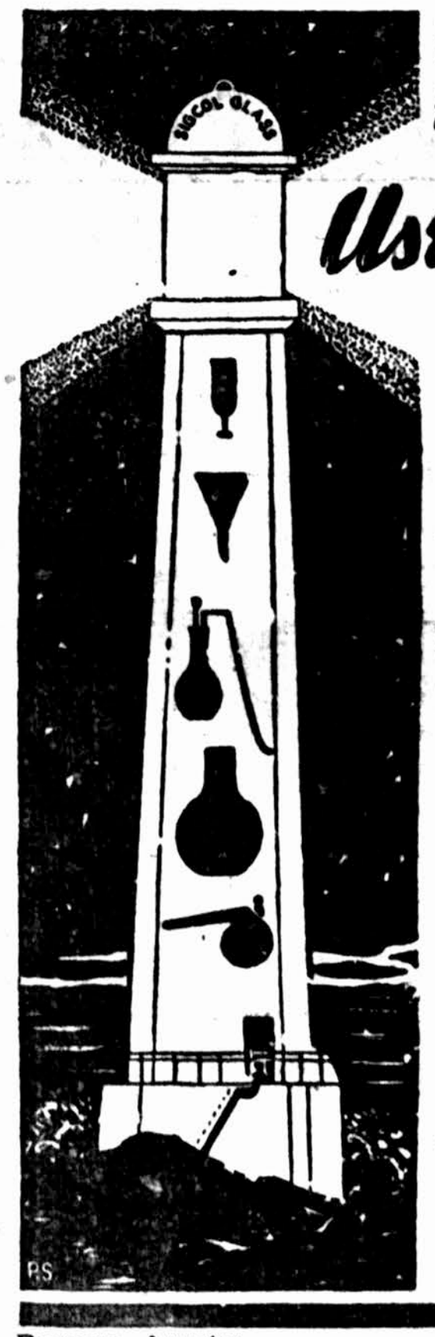

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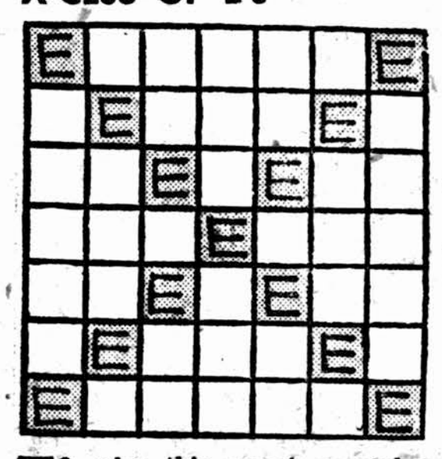
PUZZLES and PASTIMES

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 22)

X-CESS OF E's



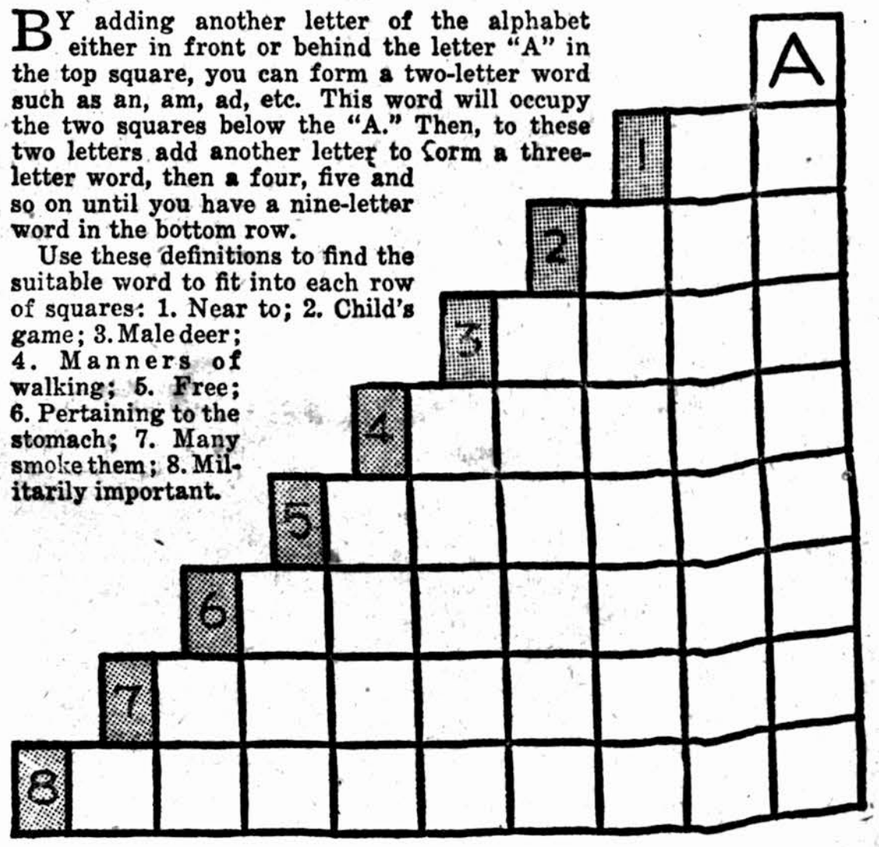
TO solve this amusing puzzle, fill in the missing letters which horizontally go to make up words in accordance with the definitions given below. Each "E" in the diagram forms an integral part of each word.

Here are the definitions: 1. Polite; 2. Explained; 3. Feign; 4. Extend; 5. Gift; 6. Signified; 7. Place in bondage.

Add-a-Letter To This Puzzle

BY adding another letter of the alphabet either in front or behind the letter "A" in the top square, you can form a two-letter word such as an, am, ad, etc. This word will occupy the two squares below the "A." Then, to these two letters add another letter to form a three-letter word, then a four, five and so on until you have a nine-letter word in the bottom row.

Use these definitions to find the suitable word to fit into each row of squares: 1. Near to; 2. Child's game; 3. Male deer; 4. Manners of walking; 5. Free; 6. Pertaining to the stomach; 7. Many smoke them; 8. Militarily important.

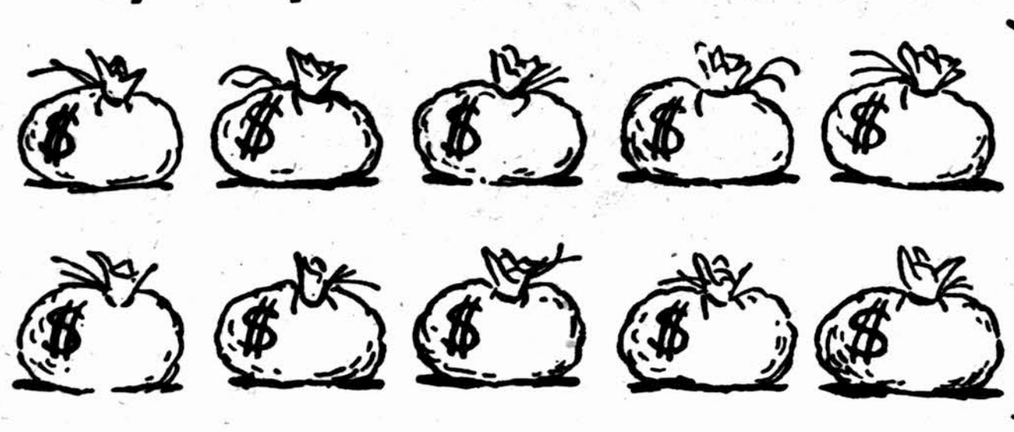


CRYPTOGRAM: The following concealed message is our way of telling you about the "little man who wasn't there." Solving it is your way of finding out what we mean.

EAF BVKB FQ VKDQ BKZQE XMQWKEP PA EAB QGTQMB

BA RXEP KEI QNZXHAN BVQOQ.

Pay Any Amount from $1 to $1,000



"I AM leaving tomorrow for the West," said the business man to his secretary on the eve of his departure, "and while I am away the jury is sure to come in with a verdict against me for damages for running into that other automobile.

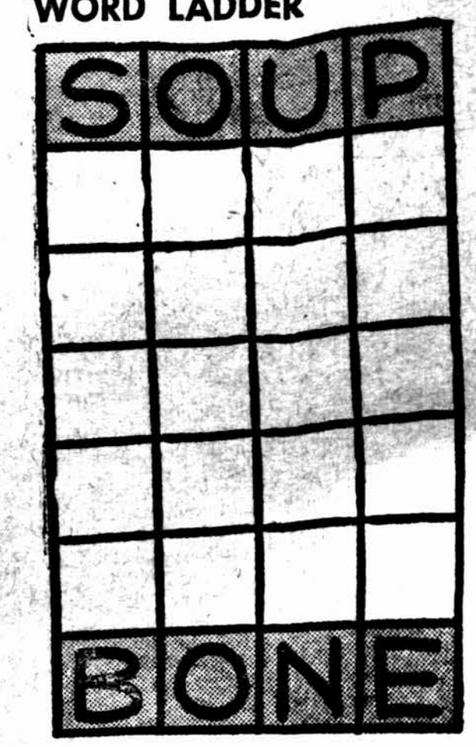
"I haven't the slightest idea how much that verdict will be, but it may be anywhere between $1 and $1,000. I want you to go over to court and pay that amount, whatever it is, in cash as soon as the verdict comes in. Understand?"

"Yes, sir," replied the secretary.

"There are $1,000 in these 10 bags," continued the business man. "Each bag is sealed but the amount it contains is plainly marked on the bottom. You will notice that, no matter what figure in dollars you have to pay out for me between $1 and $1,000, you will be able to do so without breaking any of the seals."

The secretary studied the 10 figures which indicated how much each of the 10 sealed bags contained and quickly realized that there would be no difficulty in carrying out his employer's instructions. Can you place the correct number of dollars on each of the 10 bags above so that any amount in dollars between $1 and $1,000 can be paid out?

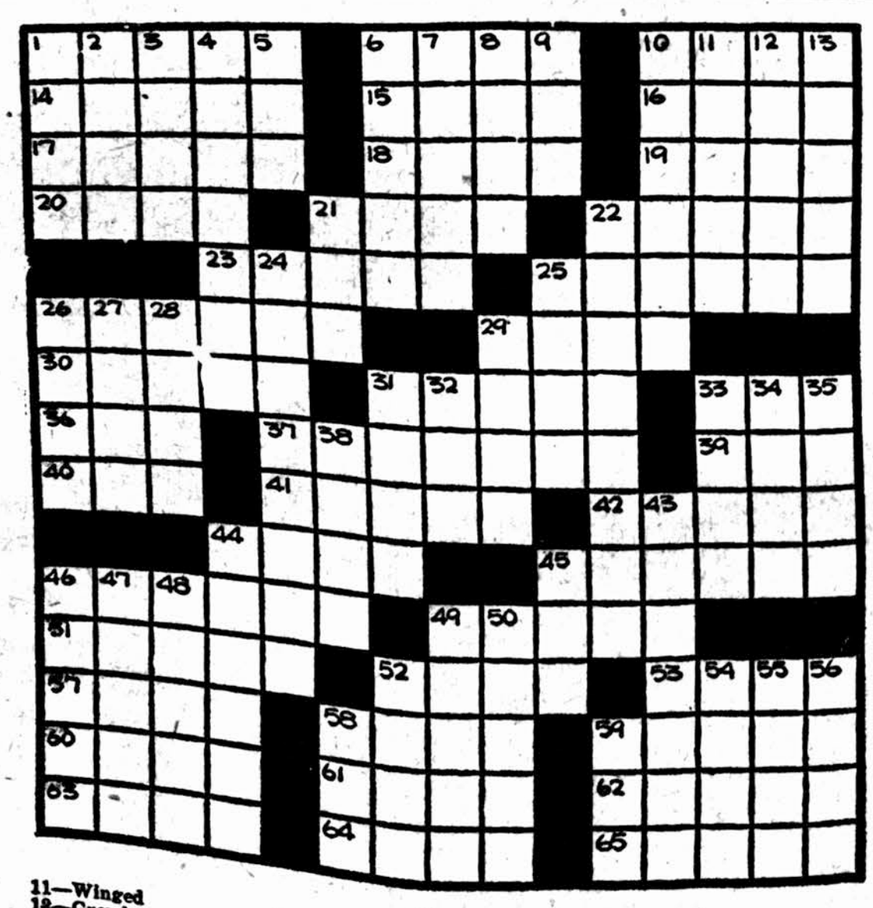
WORD LADDER



THIS word test reverses the usual procedure; here you have the SOUP first, and to work the puzzle you go to BONE. Change one letter with each step, leaving a good English word with each change. If you work it correctly, the center word will tell you what you must do with a soup

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



HORIZONTAL

1—Stores
6—Pain
10—Maiden
14—Pertaining to the tides
15—Who was the mother of the gods?
16—Bone of the forearm
17—All possible
18—Narrow board
19—South African dialect
20—Flat table-land
21—What legendary English hero-outlaw had headquarters in Sherwood Forest?
22—Ecclesiastical headdress
23—Backbone
25—Official jury lists
26—In circulation
29—Shoot
30—European flatfish
31—Hard
33—Feline
36—Nocturnal flying mammal
37—Clothing
39—A former president was known as honest ——?
40—Soft drink
41—Figurative use of a word
42—In what mountains is the highest point of the Western Hemisphere?
44—Brawl
45—Gastropods
46—Parlors
49—Bonnets
51—Clan
52—Mend
53—Group of three
57—Within what city is the Vatican?
58—Fairy
59—Wild beasts
60—What Bohemian river flows into the Elbe River?
61—Low singing voice
62—Puff up
63—Annoyance
64—Noticed
65—What mountainous district in Italy was formerly Austrian?

VERTICAL

1—Stalk
2—Bees' nest
3—Lyric poems
4—Sun umbrella
5—Cunning
6—Malicious burning
7—What nymph was the heroine in a noted pastoral?
8—Lead
9—Consume
10—What bell in Lloyd's rang, prior to announcement of the Bismarck's sinking?
11—Winged
12—Growl
13—Auctions
21—Concealed
22—What Southern state was founded by Lord Baltimore?
24—Which is the central hill of the seven on which Rome was built?
25—Evergreen tree
27—Father
27—Glazier's tack
28—Religious ceremony
29—Golf warning
31—Blemish
32—Hit gently
34—Turkish chief magistrate
35—Who was Adam's second son?
35—Who is the heroine of Hardy's "Storm Country"?
38—Arguments for
43—Hatefully
44—Masculine name
45—Male child
46—Denude
47—Cot up
48—Citrus fruits
49—Who wrote "The Heathen Chinee"?
50—Constellation
52—Take out
54—Loud noise
55—Inside
56—Island in Gulf of Riga
58—Dance step
59—Lease

MOUND OF THE DEAD

(Continued from Page 3)

fore they came in contact with the Dravidians, but adopted the Mahen-jo-Daro script and then developed it independently of India.

4. Script Developments. The two Brahmi scripts, one of Northern and the other of the Southern India, are developments of the Mohen-jo-Daro script. That of South India is the direct continuation and development of the Mohen-jo-Daro script by the Dravidian people of South India. The North Brahmi is not the natural continuation of it, but was adopted by the incoming Aryans who did not know any writing at the time of their invasion. The Brahmi script of Asoka is the Mohen-jo-Daro script as developed by the Aryans. This is the reason for the difference between them, which nevertheless reveal obvious similarities with our signs.

5. Lastly, the Influential Script, which has many points of similarity with that of Easter Island. Though the Indus Valley script did not adopt many signs from the Austric it was strongly influenced by it in minor details.

To describe everything would fill a volume. The contents in the museum need to be seen to be appreciated. A visit, however, is an education in itself, and more than repays one for the trouble and inconvenience of the journey.

Puzzles & Pastimes

FOR SOLUTION SEE PAGE 22

THE purpose of this puzzle is to determine whether you know the real names of famous persons with whom you should be familiar. If the names given are strange to you, the hints following each should refresh your memory, and help you to identify them *as you know them.*

1 JOSEPH C. KORZENIOWSKI—A sea captain, late in life I became a successful writer. I dropped my last name which betrays my Polish origin and expanded the middle name. To the literati I am known as ————.

2 AIRCRAFTSMAN SHAW—After winning world-wide fame for my exploits in Arabia, I retired from public life. My personality has been shrouded in mystery and even my sudden death is fast becoming a legend. My mania for speed led to a fatal accident while I was riding a motorcycle. Hero and scholar, you know me as ————.

3 ERICH WEISS — In my youth I chose as my stage name that of my idol. But as all idols have clay feet, in later life I wrote an exposé of the Frenchman who was that idol. I could not escape death itself and my widow is finding herself convinced that the spirits won't talk. In the world of legerdemain I am known as ————.

4 WILLARD HUNTINGTON WRIGHT—A mysterymonger, my hero was a strange mixture of Sherlock Holmes and Arsene Lupin. What Philo Vance could not solve might have been the true identity of his creator, who was ————.

5 WILLIAM SIDNEY PORTER—I worked as teller in an Austin, Texas, bank. An unaccounted cash shortage sent me to prison where I began writing. Later, I went to New York to gain fame as a short story writer. The surprise endings of my stories have influenced many writers since. You know me as ————.

6 MARGUERITE GERTRUDE ZELLE—Born of a respectable family in Holland, I turned dancing girl and became one of history's most subtle and seductive women. My fascinations were employed to extract military secrets from army officers. I am estimated to have cost the enemy a full division of soldiers by my betrayals. After a quarter of a century, authors still write about me. You remember me as ————.

7 APOLLOS RIVOIRE—An American patriot, I learned the trade of silver and goldsmith in my father's shop. I became proficient at copper engraving and before the Revolutionary War engraved several anti-British caricatures. After the war I became a pioneer in the production in America of copper plating for ships. My most famous exploit is commemorated by Longfellow. History refers to me as ————.

8 MADAME OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT—This is my married name. I was a famed foreign singer. The supreme position which I held so long in the operatic world was due not only to my voice, but also to the naive simplicity of my acting. I was engaged by P. T. Barnum for the larger part of the two years I spent in America. I was given the nickname of a bird noted for its sweet song. You know me as ————.

9 FRED AUSTERLITZ—My sister and I attended dancing school in Omaha, Neb. It was my sister who intended making a mark in the dancing world. I went along just to keep her company. At eight, I and my sister toured the country with our act. In 1931, my sister married and left me to dance alone. You know me as ————.

10 RUBY STEVENS—I dreamed of being a great dancer, but I also had thoughts of becoming a missionary in China. At 15 I joined the chorus of the Follies, and later danced in the Scandals. I have a keen interest in horses. My picture, which doesn't look very much like me, is shown above. You know me as ————.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN

Appeal For Donation

On a September morning just over a year ago, a visitor to the Hospital for sick children, Great Ormond Street, London, would have been forgiven for wondering whether this famous temple of healing, the oldest children's hospital in Britain, would be able to carry on its work—whether sick and crippled little children would still be able to come to this hospital for succour as they have done for nearly ten decades.

Here was a sight that brought a lump to the throat of many a by-stander. Overnight this hospital had been ruthlessly bombed. It was all the more tragic because the hospital was in the process of being rebuilt and the greater part of a magnificent building planned to cost £547,338 had just been completed.

And so, since that September morning the entire hospital personnel—secretary, matron, surgeons, nurses, electricians and so on have remained at their posts.

Since that September morning the Hospital for Sick Children has continued its work without a break through the fiercest air raids on London—many a time it has stood a citadel of healing ringed round with blazing buildings, yet it is carrying on under the shadow of a huge debt of nearly £150,000.

Perhaps, among our readers there are some, who safe from bombs, would welcome the opportunity to help towards wiping out this debt and thus make a personal gesture of appreciation of a work that goes on day and night for those who are in a place apart—the children. There must be many parents and lovers of children who would like to do this.

Those who are able and want to do so can send direct to Lord Southwood, Chairman, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London W.C. 1, England, and receive an acknowledgement direct from him.

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THE TWELFTH MAN

(Continued from Page 8)

that corner-kick? Would he have handled the ball so clumsily near the goal area like Chandu, the left-in? And above all—this was the bitterest drop in his cup of misery—nobody seemed to realise that Ramu's presence would have made a difference. No, not one. Barring Laxman, no other forward was worth his salt. Ramu sincerely felt that he could have done better than the others. But he was all alone in this conviction, and he was bitterly aware of it.

The change over and the course of the game changed with it. Laxman's energy appeared to have left him. He moved about very tired with his arms akimbo. The Science College forwards moved like one man, and would have scored a couple of goals but for the remarkable goalie, Subbu

The match went on excitingly while Ramu examined himself mercilessly. Yes, his father was right. He ought to have refused to be the perpetual Twelfth Man long back. He was eager to play, and that was the cause of becoming a butt for every joke. He deserved it, Ramu told himself unsparingly. He continued hoping for a chance even when everyone, both at home and in the college, jeered at him He was a fool A big fool.

Ramu suddenly heard a great shout. He came out of the shell of self-absorption to find that the Science College had scored a goal. 'You blighters deserve it!' he told treacherously. 'Serve you right for omitting me!' He hoped the Science College would score another goal. Perhaps then his team would realise the mistake they had made in dropping him.

The Science College answered Ramu's hope. They scored another goal. The Rajah's men appeared a tired set, and Laxman could hardly stand on his feet. The players simply waited for the match to end without more goals being scored.

It was dark when Ramu left the field. He went with the eleven to the hotel, and the match was dissected by everyone. Ramu found to his bitter disappointment that nobody seemed to think that his presence could have made matters different. Only once did the Secretary refer to him: "I like Ramu. He is regular at practice, and is punctual at the field even though he has been the Twelfth Man for a long time. Others would have dropped out."

Ramu felt like biting the Secretary. He drank his coffee glumly, and left the hotel earlier than the others. On the way home he met Rangaraj. Rangaraj said "we would have beaten them if Laxman were well."

Ramu could not suppress his real opinion—he had suppressed it so long that now it came out in spite of himself: "It was because of Laxman that the match was lost. Why should he be greedy to play when he isn't well?'

Rangaraj was furious. "Perhaps you feel you could have done better. When that fellow comes out of his sick-bed to play for his college, you don't admire his self-sacrifice, but accuse him of greed. It's you that is greedy. The Twelfth Man is always selfish."

Ramu regretted his rashness Rangaraj was certain to broadcast his statement to-morrow. And Somu would make capital out of it. Ramu tried to make up.

"I think he was mistaken in playing when he was so ill. God alone knows what will happen to him now".

Rangaraj was mollified. "Yes, he had nothing to gain from playing. It was pure sacrifice."

Everyone had sat down to dinner when Ramu reached home. He went to the kitchen determined not to tolerate any jokes from his father.

His father was silent for a whole minute. And then he asked: "Did the right-in's tonsilitis prevent him from playing "

"No. He played against the doctor's advice."

"Perhaps he suspected the doctor's honesty" came the quick retort.

Ramu felt hot. He told himself he would walk out if his father was funny again at his expense.

"How's he now?" asked his father.

"Worse. He won't be able to get up from his bed for a week." Ramu's tone was stiff.

"Then I think your chance won't be long in coming." his father laughed heartily at his joke. Then he addressed Ramu's younger brother: "I hope you won't be Twelfth Man at college. The position requires great patience."

It was too much for Ramu Insults everwhere! He must teach his father a lesson. All his bottled-up indignation against everyone found vent now. "I don't care to eat" he said hotly and walked out of the kitchen. His mother reproved father: "Why don't you leave the boy alone? You are always taunting him".

"What did I say? He is getting too sensitive these days."

"Anyway, why shouldn't you let him alone?" she persisted.

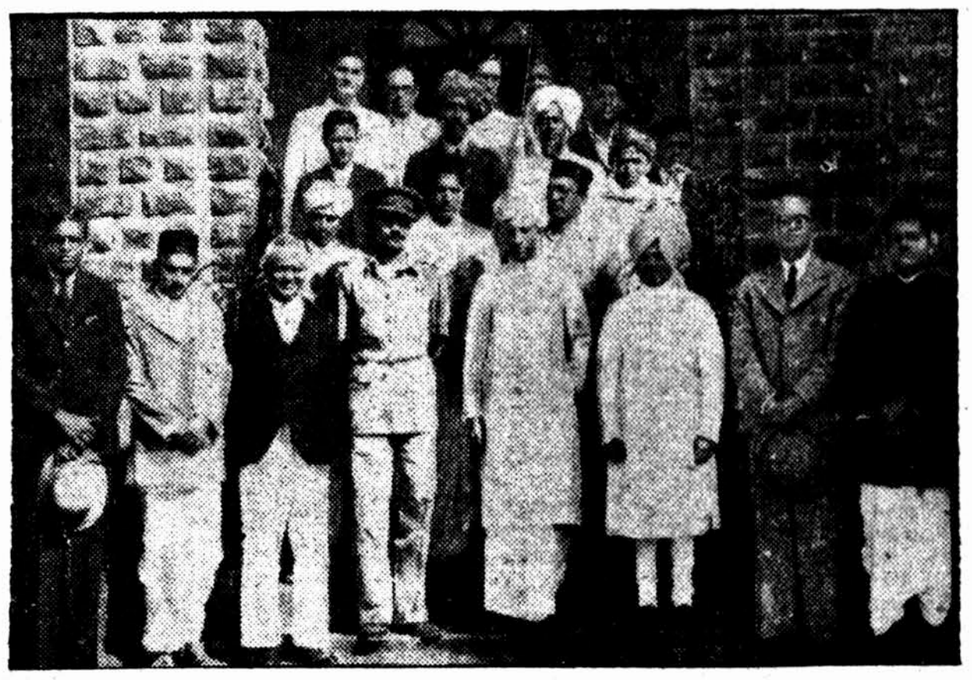
"Henceforward I won't bother to speak to your darling" father answered in a huff.

Ramu lay on his bed contemplating bittely the evil world. He reviewed his entire football career. All the injuries, insults and disappointments he had suffered passed in procession before his mind. He had received not one word of kindness in all the four years at college. He was always laughed at—yes, by the other members in the team, by other students, and even in his own home. He would never again go near the football field. All the pain he had suffered was due to his desire to be in the team Never again would he go near the field, he reiterated to himself. ..

Ramu was snoring soundly when mother came to his room with a glass of milk. She shook him up and forced him to drink the milk.....

A match was being played on the top of a hillock. The ball frequently rolled down the hill and the spectators ran down to bring the ball back to the field. Ramu was playing brilliantly and his body was covered with the mud from the ground. Everyone was applauding him. But suddenly some uniformed gentleman walked into the field and asked him "why are you playing? You are the Twelfth Man." Ramu bent his head in shame and walked out of the field. Somu was laughing at him shouting "Tabaqui". Everyone pointed him out and said something. Then someone seized him, placed him on the top of a jutka, and marched him in procession round the town. They were shouting "Twelfth Man Ramu" to the rhythm of the clapping of hands. The procession stopped near his house. His father brought a garland from within and put it round his neck laughing heartily the while. His mother was shouting "why don't you let the boy alone?"

Ramu's misery was acute. He was helpless while the world mocked at him. He tried to jump down the jutka, but someone held him. He tried to shake himself free from the arms that held him to his seat. He made a violent effort, rolling this side and that, and the grip loosened. He rolled down the top of the jutka on to ground amidst the confused tumult of clapping, shouting and dancing.....Ramu woke up from the horrible dream to find that he had fallen from the cot. The early, golden sun was laughing at him through the window.



Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Banares University, received a civic welcome at Sangli on 4th February when he visited the Sangli City Municipality. He was accompanied by H.H. the Raja Saheb of Sangli, Capt. Bhagat, V.C., and a number of other distinguished gentlemen. Photo shows (from left to right) Principal V. K. Gokak, Mr. B. A. Daftardar (President, Sangli Municipality), Rao Bahadur Y. A. Thombare (Dewan of Sangli), Capt. Bhagat, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Mr. B. S. Kore (Minister, Sangli), Rao Saheb V. G. Bhave State Engineer). Municipal Councillors are seen standing behind the first row.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
I NEVER LEND MONEY, IT ONLY BREAKS FRIEND-SHIPS!
BUT AFTER ALL, WE AREN'T SUCH GOOD FRIENDS!
GLADYS PARKER
10-6

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PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

YOU KNOW ME AS: 1. Joseph Conrad; 2. Col. T. E. Lawrence; 3. Harry Houdini; 4. S. S. Van Dine; 5. O. Henry; 6. Mati Hari; 7. Paul Revere; 8. Jenny Lind; 9. Fred Astaire; 10. Barbara Stanwyck.

From $1 to $1,000: The 10 bags contained the following amounts: $1, $2, $4, $8, $16, $32, $64, $128, $256, and $489.

Add-a-Letter: At, tag, stag, gaits, gratis, gastric, cigarets, strategic.

Cryptogram: Now that we have taken Iceland do not expect to find any Eskimos there.

X-cess of E's: 1. Erudite; 2. Defined; 3. Pretend; 4. Stretch; 5. Present; 6. Denoted 7. Enslave.

Word Ladder: SOUP, coup, coop, cook, conk, cone, BONE

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Ikey writes that he's down for a Commission."

"Now ain't that fine, Rebecca. Does he say how much it is?"

They were engaged to be married, and he was proudly relating his former adventures in Africa.

'I had to hack my way,' said he, 'through almost impenetrable jungle, chopping, slashing at thick undergrowth and trees ....."

'Oh, George!' said she. 'You'll do fine when you have to weed the garden!'

* * *

It was the opening day of the newly erected church, and in the course of the many addresses the builder was called upon to say a few words. On reaching the platform, he said very slowly:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am not feeling very comfortable up here. I should be more at home on the scaffold."

* * * *

A Scottish visitor to Rhodesia was taken by a Bulawayo friend to the famous World's View, a desolation and rocky spot.

When he arrived at the top the Scots man surveyed the mighty panorama, in every direction.

'Mon', he said in awestruck tones, "what an awfu' place tae lose a gowf ba."

* * *

The two debt collectors met on the doorstep of their quarry.

"Hello!" greeted No. I "What are you chasing him for?"

"Five pounds," replied No. 2, "for a golfing suit made two years ago!"

"You're lucky!" groused No. 1 "My bill's for a sailor suit with brass buttons made in 1900!"

Doctor: "You're very short-sighted. What's your profession?"

Patient: "I'm an astronomer."

Mr. McPherson gave some advice to his wife when they were expecting friends to tea.

"Just mind, Jeannie," he said, "to put the sugar-tongs in the basin, an' not a spoon."

"But we have no lump sugar in the hoose"; she expostulated. "We 've only granulated".

"I was mindin' that!" said McPherson.

The two commercial travellers were discussing the careless manner in which trunks and suitcases are handled by some railway companies.

"I had a very cute idea for preventing that once," said one of them, smiling reminiscently "I labelled each of my bags 'With Care—China'."

"And did that have any effect?"

"Well, I don't know; you see, they shipped the whole darned lot to Hong Kong."

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.) Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
KAY FRANCIS SUPERSTITIOUSLY SPOILS THE FIRST SCENE OF A FILM BY MAKING A FACE INTO THE CAMERA LENS!
NEXT!
merle OBERON
HAS OWNED A HALF DOZEN CARS — BUT NEVER LEARNED TO DRIVE — A DOUBLE HAD TO DO THE DRIVING FOR HER IN 'WE SHALL MEET AGAIN' —
2-9
AN ELABORATE BARBER SHOP SET— WITH 6 BARBERS WAS READY FOR A SCENE IN "HOUSE ACROSS THE BAY" BUT THE DIRECTOR COULDN'T BE FOUND (HE WAS ACROSS THE STREET GETTING A SHAVE)

"How's business, Sam" a man asked a friend.

"Lawdy, man, business am sho' good. Ah's bought a mule fo' ten dollars, swapped it fo' a bicycle, swapped dat fo' a mangle, swapped de mangle fo' a bed-stead, an' Ah sold de beds stead fo' ten dollars."

"But", protested the friend, "yo' ain't made nothin' on the turnover."

"No dat's right", admitted Sam, "but look at de business Ah's done!"

An old fellow, crossing the Atlantic, was leaning over the rail when the information fiend tapped him on the shoulder.

"Sir" he said, with a wave of his hand, "do you know that if the earth were flattened out the sea would be miles deep all over the world?"

The old fellow looked impressed.

"Well", he replied, "if you catch anyone flattening out the earth, shoot him on the spot. I can't swim!"

"What makes you think Gladys has great imagination?"

"She's always admiring herself in the glass."

A Negro called upon an old friend, who received him in a rocking-chair. The visitor noticed not only that his host did not rise, but that he continued to rock himself to and fro in a curious way.

"Yo' ain't ill, is you', Harrison?" he asked, anxiously.

"No, I ain't ill, Mose."

There was a moment's silence during which the caller gazed wide-eyed at the rocking figure.

"Den," continued Mose, "why does yo' rock yo'self dat way all de time?"

"Well," explained Harrison, "yo' know Bill Blott? He sold me a silver watch cheap, an' if I stop moving like dis, dat watch won't go!"

* * *

After eight years of absence, a successful business man alighted at the station of the town of his birth. There was, despite his expectations, no one on the platform whom he knew. No one.

Discouraged, he sought out the stationmaster, a friend since boyhood. To him at least he would be welcome, and he was about to extend a hearty greeting when the stationmaster spoke first.

"Hello, George," he said. "Goin' away?"

* * *

The school inspector was examining a class of small boys.

"Now, boys," he said, "Noah was an active man, and must have found it irksome to be confined so long during the Flood. How do you think he spend his time.

'Fishing, sir," said one bright boy.

"Yes, I should think he did some fishing," agreed the inspector

"He wouldn't catch many fish," interjected another youngster

"What makes you think he wouldn't catch many?" said the inspector.

"He had only two worms."

* * *

A Negro doing a hauling job was told he could not get his money until he submitted a statement of his account.

After much meditation he evolved the following bill: "Three comes and three goes, at threepence a went, 1s. 6d."

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

A rather dingy building in London's Soho Square was once the headquarters of a strange set of people.

The complacent financier-producers of the British film industry regarded them as cranks. But they were the pioneers of the documentary film and the experimental cinema in Britain. They were a strange assortment—intellectuals, writers, photographers, artists and musicians.

Between them they published "World Film News" which was the best, most progressive and most honestly critical film magazine in the world. Now and then, they made advertising films for commercial firms, some of which like "The Song Of Ceylon" which was made for the tea-merchants proved to be outstanding artistic achievements. And all the time they discussed the advanced techniques of cinema, experimented with angles and lighting and montage, drank beer, saw Russian films, cursed the British film industry and borrowed money from one another. They were all always broke, almost down and out.

★

"Intellectual Cameramen"

Among these men were Basil Wright, John Grierson, Paul Rotha and Ivor Montagu. You may not have heard of them because none of them ever got a studio job to make boy-meets-girl melodramas. But those who really knew something about the art and technique of cinema knew that each of these "intellectual cameramen" was a greater master of the cinema than all your Kordas and Lubitsches and the other fancy names in the film industry.

★

The Moral

And the war, among other things, has vindicated their claims. The reason why you find the British propaganda films and newsreels to be of such a high technical standard is that these pioneers of Soho Square are cranking their cameras on the war fronts and using their knowledge of angles and editing and montage to present the war on the screen in the most effective manner.

MORAL: Don't despise the humble enthusiast who experiments with art forms away from the lime-light. For all you know, he may turn out to be a genius like Walt Disney who also was regarded as a crank when he began experimenting with cartoon films in a motor garage.

★

Art Students Produce A Film

Last week we saw a two-reeler film which has induced all these thoughts. Probably you will never see it on the screen of your favourite theatre because neither our producers nor exhibitors are interested in artistic experiments. But you are going to hear about it from us.

The film is called "PRAWASEE". It was conceived, written, photographed and directed by a young man of 22, Kumar Chandrashekhar, a recent graduate of the J. J. School of Art. The entire equipment consisted of an old hand-cranked Eyemo camera. The action takes place outdoors as there was no money to hire a studio. The "stars" are all friends of the producer, mostly students from the J. J. School. There is no dialogue in the picture but, there is a Marathi commentary and appropriate musical score.

And yet a small group of film critics and journalists who saw this film at a private showing voted "PRAWASEE" an artistic

CHANDRASHEKAR—
The boy who became a producer.

triumph for its young producer. The theme of the story is simple. It deals with the elemental emotions of the pre-historic man—love and greed and anger and bloody lust—which, curiously enough, survive the passage of centuries and continue to motivate human conduct upto this day. But the original camera angles, the use of light and shade, the brisk 'cutting' and imaginative montage, the surprisingly good standard of acting—they all demand unstinted praise. And we were inspired by the symbolic trade-mark; a youth on the crest of the hill, breaking the chains that bind him as the rays of the rising sun silhoutte his body against the bright sky. We wish we could show it to some of our highly-paid directors and cinematographers some of whom earn more in a month than the entire cost of this picture.

The trouble with our film producers is that they are all the time crying for "fresh talent" but when it is presented to them on a platter they turn the other way and pretend not to have seen it.

★

Indian Walt Disney

Here is a story, for instance, which we chanced to hear the other day in one of our major local studios.

A man who for some years has been experimenting, on his own, with cartoon films arrived at this studio with a short cartoon film made by him which some of the executives condescended to see in their projection room. It was obviously not a masterpiece like Disney's "Reluctant Dragon" Such technical perfection needs colossal amount of money and almost unlimited resources. But (one of those who saw it assures us) it was amusing and on the whole a most commendable piece of pioneering work. Had it been given an all-India release by a distributing agency, it might have meant the creation of a definite demand for Indian-made cartoon films.

But what did the executives do? They offered this poor enthusiast 300 rupees for a piece of work which had cost him several thousands and several years of painstaking effort.

We do not even know the name of this Indian Walt Disney. But if he happens to read this column, he should know that there ARE some people who are interested in his enterprise and would like to make his work known to the public.

★

More About "Night In Bombay"

Miss Frene Talyarkhan writes to the "Chroniclers":—

In your issue of Feb. 1 you have reviewed Bromfield's 'Night In Bombay'; you also write about the forthcoming film of the book. I happened to be working on the Script (Not The Actual Production) during 1940 and 1941 in Hollywood—perhaps you would like a few 'facts' about this M.G.M. production.

The script was being written by Mary C. McCall, Jr. the production was under J. Walter Ruben. The film was to star Joan Crawford (the author once told me he wanted the late Carol Lombard for his heroine) and the other probable stars were to be Robert Young, Gary Cooper (if available) and Mary Nash. As it happened, the entire script was shelved for reasons best known to the executives. I left the studio at this time but heard later that they were going to re-do the production under Hunt Stromberg, this was all, nothing was done about it; it is the first time that I have heard about the new production.

As you know, this book was published after the serial which ran in the 'Cosmopolitan'. Most magazine stories are highly commercialized—little attention is paid to the details. I am afraid that this has been the case with Louis Bromfield. He had already established himself with 'The Rains Came.' He was not interested in presenting an authentic picture of Bombay or India. His story was written for the American public, they wouldn't question him on the (flowing) champagne, the clubs, the geography of Bombay or the 'oily Batlivala' for the simple reason that they know nothing of the life over here.

For your satisfaction, papers like 'Time' and the 'New Yorker' gave scathing reviews of the book. In all fairness to the studio I must add that when the rights of a book are bought, the plot is in the hands of the film people it can be ruined or improved, it can be changed: there are no limits! In this case I can assure you that Miss McCall's version was far better than the original. Whether they have decided to keep it or not is to be seen.

Yes, the Haffkine Institute accounts for two of the characters. I shall keep you guessing on the rest, as I am also a trifle 'nervous' about the good old law of libel! Just one more word—we in India and in Bombay seem to forget that pictures made in America are made for American audiences and not solely for our Indian ones. I wonder what would happen if our studios started to produce films about American life! There would be the same absurdities, the same mistakes.

I trust I have thrown sufficient light on the matter; I know nothing about the remake of 'Night In Bombay'... perhaps M.G.M. here will help you with all the particulars with special mention about the New Tech. Advisor!

P. S. —Did you know that there were two technical advisers on the 'Rains'? These gentlemen were Indians ...you cannot blame the studio for incorrect details such as Safti's puggee which was that of a groom, or the bare-footed Maharanee who thrived on mile-long cigarette-holders!

★

When Hitler's "Blitz" Is Forgotten

"Ignorance isn't Blitz"—but, begging the lady's pardon and thanking her for the trouble she has taken in writing to us about "Nights", we beg to wonder if Major Remington who was the Technical Adviser on "The Rains Came" is an Indian!

Talking about "Blitz", we find that this junior colleague of Bombay journalism is now exactly a year old. They have celebrated the anniversary by publishing with their last issue an "India—China Good-will Number" with the usual spate of "messages" including one from Pandit Jawaharlal. Quite a luck "scoop" in view of the Chiangs' unexpected visit to India!

"Blitz" needs neither congratulations nor encouragement. By its own momentum, backed by youthful enthusiasm and that flair for originality and audacious experiments which has hitherto characterised it, this little paper should be "still going strong" when Hitler's "blitz" has become a nightmare of history text-books.

★

Age Tells Youth

Age has never understood youth. Youth's flair for adventure has always been frowned upon, youth's idealistic dreams have ever been laughed at.

No new religion, no new scientific invention, no new social experiment or political revolution would have been possible if youth had listened to Age and not dared to act on its own initiative. And here is a case in point.

★

He Wanted Wings!

In 1910, in a small town, Santa Ana, California (U.S.A.), a young man named Glenn L. Martin was fooling about with rickety flying machines. In an abandoned church which he had rented for 12 dollars a month, he set up one of the world's first plane factories. Out in the fields, people gasped at Martin's dare-devil exhibition of flights in a funny contraption with wings that sometimes rose in the air for a brief moment and sometimes did not!

★

"Hallucinated Visionary"

And this is what his family doctor, speaking with all the authority of Age and Reason and Prudence and Experience, wrote to a relation of the young pioneer of aviation:—

"For Heaven's sake, if you have any influence with that Wild-eyed, Hallucinated, Visionary young man, call him off before he is killed. Have him devote his energies to substantial, feasible and profitable pursuits, leaving dreaming to the professional dreamers."

★

Familiar Formula

"Substantial, feasible and profitable pursuits." The formula is quite familiar. It is the eternal argument that Age uses, to thwart the ambitions of youth. Every young Indian who has looked beyond the safe pastures of Government service, clerkship or pleadership, and has wanted a career as a journalist, artist, aviator or actor has heard this formula dinned into his ears.

And, therefore, both the parents and their sons would like to hear the sequel to the story of Glenn L. Martin, the "wild-eyed, hallucinated and visionary young man."

★

If Only He Had!

To-day, after 31 years, of the family doctor's gloomy prophecy, Glenn L. Martin Company at Baltimore is one of the biggest aeroplane manufacturers in U.S.A. The crazy young man of 1910 is a great industrialist to-day and is building hundreds of bombers for his country every year.

He would have been an old, unknown pensioned clerk to-day had he listened to the voice of Experience, the voice of his family physician.

★

Sour Grapes!

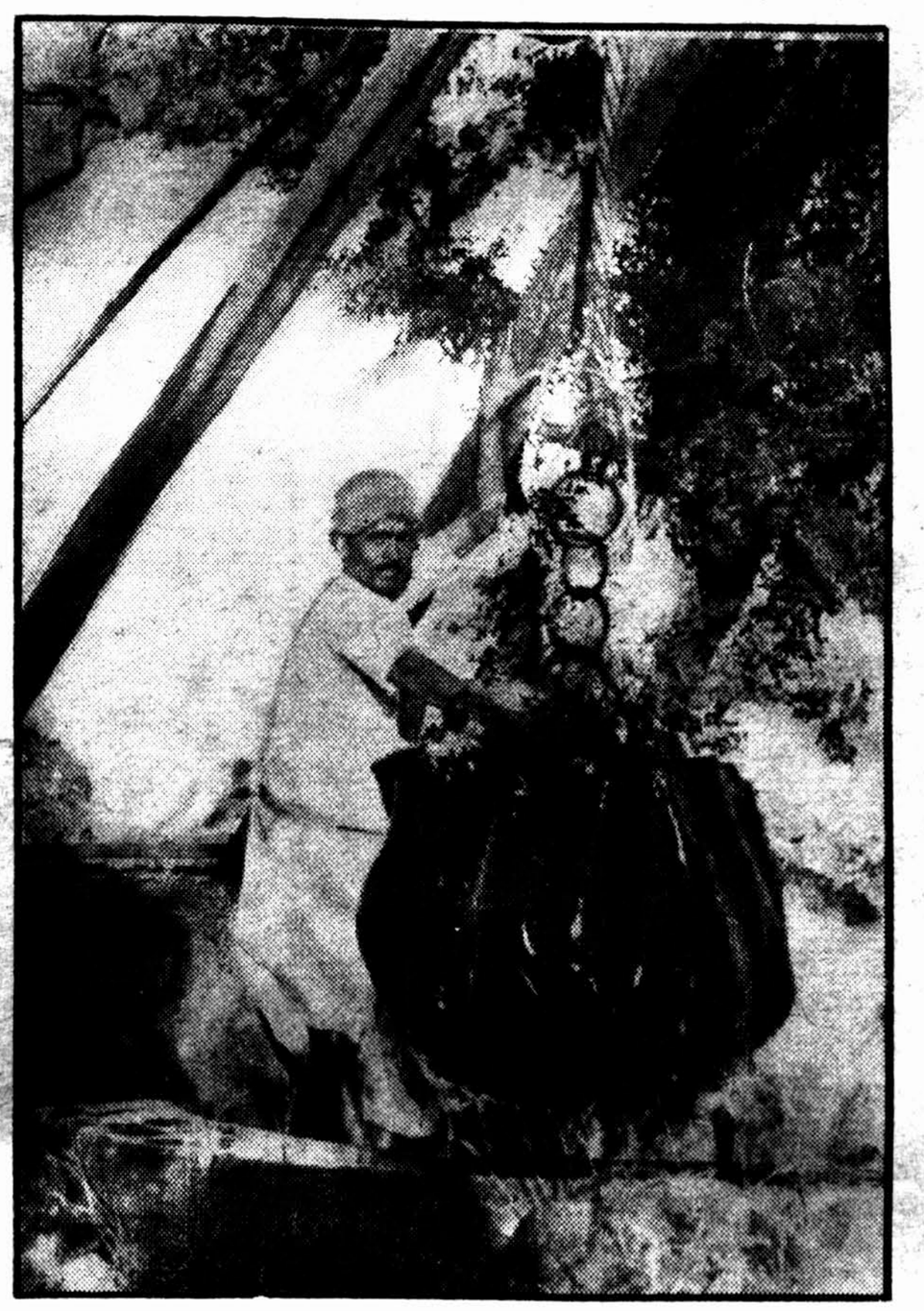
At a large dinner party in Hollywood, Robert Benchley, the well-known comedian, was seated between two attractive young ladies and was going over pretty well with them, too, until two big movie heroes walked in. The girls immediately had eyes for no one else, and one cried, 'Oh! Aren't they wonderful? Now that's my idea of real he-men!'

'Huh' snorted Benchley, 'he-men, eh? Why, I'll bet the hair off their combined chests wouldn't make a wig for a grape!'

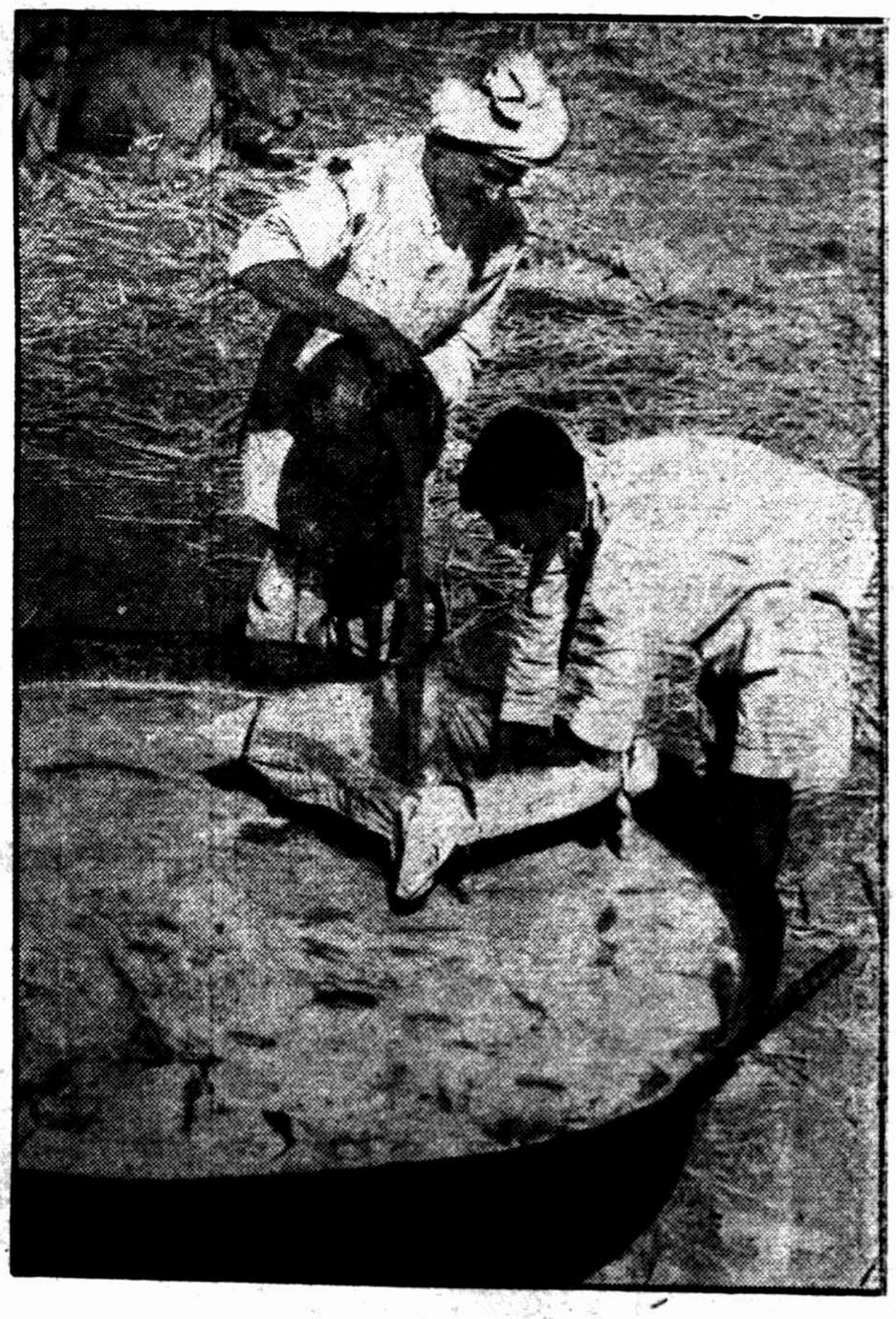
"Readers' Digest"

THE MILL GOES ON—The crushing mill, which is driven by two pairs of bullocks. They go round and round turning the wooden cylinders of the mill, through which the sugar-canes are passed.

ACCUMULATING THE JUICE—The juice is allowed to accumulate in a tank set in the ground just under the crushing mill.



WATERING GIVES BEST RESULTS—Sugar-canes are to be watered at regular intervals to help the growth of the crop. Picture shows a farmer drawing water from a well with a "moat."



FILTERING THE JUICE—Juice is filtered through a piece of cloth in order to remove impurities etc. prior to boiling.

STIRRING THE JUICE—The juice is poured out in a big shallow iron pan, and put over the crude furnace. The boiling juice is constantly stirred, and clearing agents bring impurities to the surface to be skimmed off.

They have enjoyed a hearty "Juice" party and are returning home, still chewing the sweet sticks.

(Photos M. J. VYARAWALLA).

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